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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...n, snow, showers. Temp. 6-5 (43-41). Tomor... rain. Yesterday: a temp. 11-8 (52-46). LON...N: Rain. Temp. 10-6 (50-43). Tomorrow ...udy. Temp. 9-6 (48-43). Yesterday's temp. ...6 (50-43). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Overcast. ...mp. 14-9 (57-48). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. (43-38). Yesterday's temp. 5—2 (41-28). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	$1.00
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	3 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Dr.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	10 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80 Cts.
Israel	1.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

No. 28,625 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1975 Established 1887

France Reported Planning to Send 38 Jets to Egypt

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 28 (WP).—France will sell Egypt at least 50 warplanes ...d formally agree to the transfer of 38 others purchased in 1973 by ...udi Arabia, sources said today.

The disclosure of the aircraft sales—amid strong suggestions that ...ore planes may be involved—followed unofficial reports that France ...as to sell Egypt 120 Mirage fighter-bombers.

Both French and Egyptian spokesmen said that arms sales will ...e mentioned tomorrow in the official communiqué marking the end ... of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's official three-day visit to France.

But observers suggested that the Egyptians may insist on saying nothing in the communiqué about the exact nature of the purchases, which are aimed at filling the gaps left by the Soviet refusal to make up Egyptian losses from the 1973 Middle East war.

Both President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Sadat used identical language today to express their "entire satisfaction" with their private talks, and in a dinner toast, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said their talks were "remarkably positive and interesting" and that France, "with the means at its disposal, will always be at [Egypt's] side."

The transfer of the 38 Mirage-3s—36 fighter-bombers and two trainers—was made possible by the lifting in August of a seven-year-old embargo imposed by the late President Charles de Gaulle on Middle East "battleground countries"—Egypt, Syria and Israel. France had a veto power over transfer of the Saudi Mirages to a third country.

At least six of these aircraft are now in Egypt and Mr. Sadat has made no secret of Saudi willingness to pay for the new purchases of warplanes and other sophisticated war materiel.

Believed included in the new purchases are Mirage F-1s—the latest basic warplane off the Marcel Dassault firm's drawing board—and the French-West German Alphajet, a trainer and ground support plane. Six F-1s are currently rolling off Dassault production lines monthly while full-scale production of the Alphajet —still in prototype stage—is not expected until 1977.

Mr. Sadat visited today the Thomson-CSF plant in an industrial suburb. He was shown radar and electronics systems, missiles and mockups of the Crotale ground-to-air missile and gunboats used by the Israeli Navy.

He exclaimed to his Thomson-CSF hosts, "You have a veritable empire here." His Minister of War Production, Gen. Ahmed Badri, will remain in Paris for two additional days amid reports that Egypt is interested in the firm's radar for detecting planes and directing anti-aircraft missile fire.

Although talk of weapons dominated the second day of the Sadat visit, the final communiqué is also expected to mention the eventual purchase of a civilian nuclear power plant—made under Westinghouse license. Other investments would include such projects as a conventional thermal power plant, the French SECAM color-television process, a subway for Cairo, an aluminum plant and a sugar refinery.

The final communiqué is expected to be most circumspect about political cooperation, despite suggestions that France and Egypt would like closer coordination on Middle East diplomacy.

Hope Voiced By Kissinger On Mideast

He Confirms Plans for February Trip

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (IHT). Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he believes that ...gypt's and Israel's conflicting ...emands for the next stage of ...ace negotiations "can be reconciled" and he will go to the Mid...ast next month to help in such ... process.

Calling the situation in the area ...extremely complex and danger...us," Mr. Kissinger said at a ...ews conference that his trip ...ould be "exploratory," aimed at ...etting first-hand impressions ...om Arab and Israeli leaders.

Previously, he had said he would ...make the journey only if a real ...possibility existed for agreement ...n the next stage of a settlement ...formula, but Mr. Kissinger said ...today he changed that position at ...the request of the Mideast nations ...nvolved.

"The urgency of the situation ...equires that this step be taken," ...e said.

He said that he does not expect ...arrange a settlement during his ...sit, nor even to conduct "shuttle ...plomacy" as in the past.

Concessions Sought

Israel insists on political con...essions from Egypt in exchange ...r a pullback of Israeli forces in ...e Sinai, but is unwilling to give ...p the Gidi and Mitla Passes or ...e Sinai's Abu Rudeis oil fields, ...aptured from Egypt during the ...67 six-day war.

Israeli leaders also have reject...Egyptian President Anwar ...adat's demand for an Israeli ...ithdrawal within the next three ...onths.

Mr. Kissinger said: "I person...ly believe the two interests of ...ypt for the return of some ...rritory and of Israel for some ...ogress toward peace can be ...onciled.

"And I believe also that the ...ternative to reconciling it will ...serious for all of the parties ...ncerned," he said.

He refused to go into details ...Mideast negotiations because ...what he called the delicacy of ...e situation.

However, he said that from his ...evious contacts with Arab lead...s, "It is my impression that ...ere is an increasing willingness ...ward the acceptance of the ...istence of Israel as part of a ...ution."

Arab officials have warned that ...thout progress toward a satis...tory settlement in the next ...ree months, there would be ...nger of a new Arab-Israeli war. ...spite the warnings, Mr. Kis...nger appeared fairly optimistic ...out the prospects for his trip, ...pected to take place about the ...cond week of next month.

Under questioning, Mr. Kis...nger defended the U.S. policy of ...lling arms to Persian Gulf na...ons and noted that such ship...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rabin Calls On Russia to Reopen Israel Contacts

ELATH, Israel, Jan. 28 (NYT). Premier Yitzhak Rabin urged ...e Soviet Union last night to ...op ignoring Israel diplomatic...ly and renew contacts. "If the ...ussians want to play a meaning...l role in the Middle East."

"The Russians can travel from ...amascus to Cairo," he told a ...nference of the Israel Bond ...ganization, "but they have to ...arn from the Americans that ...ey cannot have an influence ... the area unless they are able ... talk to both sides in the ...iddle East conflict.

"It is high time for the Soviet ...nion to stop ignoring Israel," ...e said.

The two countries severed ...plomatic relations in 1967 after ...e outbreak of the six-day war. ... was the first time since then ...at an Israeli premier had ...alled so explicitly for a resump...on of contacts.



Associated Press

ROPED OFF—Police stand behind a cordon at the bottom of Fleet Street after a bomb threat. Search of newspaper buildings in the area failed to turn up a bomb.

London Areas Are Cleared in Bomb Scare

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The police here began a manhunt for Irish Republican Army bombers today, cleared parts of the downtown sector in bomb scares and warned the public to watch for hidden explosives.

The cause was yesterday's resumption of IRA attacks in British cities after a six-week truce. Nineteen persons were hurt yesterday in a Manchester department-store explosion and seven were injured in five London bombings. Two more bombs were defused in the capital.

IRA officials made it clear that there would be no slackening of attacks until the demands of 17 hunger-striking IRA prisoners in an Irish jail are met. They want better conditions and status as political prisoners. The Dublin government has rejected both demands.

3 Are Arrested

Today three Irishmen were arrested—one in a car chase and two in their southwest London homes—as police raided suspected IRA lairs in a hunt for the bombers. A spokesman said the three were being questioned about the bombing campaign in general and not specifically about yesterday's blasts.

Anonymous telephone callers telling of bombs planted in downtown London forced police to evacuate Oxford Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, and the two-mile stretch between Trafalgar Square and Fleet Street, home of the nation's newspapers.

Traffic into both areas was blocked off, creating jams, and police with loudspeakers warned pedestrians to get inside and stay away from windows which might shatter in an explosion. The all-clear came an hour later.

Scotland Yard warned the public to watch for suspicious persons, cars or parcels and to call the emergency telephone number, 999, with any information that might be helpful.

"We are assuming there will be more bombs on the way," a senior police officer said, asserting that the IRA tactic was a desperation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Grain Exporters Are Puzzled

China Cancels Big Contracts For Wheat Purchases in U.S.

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Chinese government has canceled contracts to buy 601,000 tons of American wheat scheduled for shipment between next month and September, Cook Industries, Inc., a grain trading company, announced yesterday.

According to Cook Industries, the grain involved represented all its outstanding contracts with Peking and constituted about two-thirds of the total wheat registered for shipment to China between now and mid-1976.

In the crop year ended last June 30, China bought 3 million tons of American wheat and became this nation's biggest customer for grain. However, improved weather conditions in China since then caused experts to believe sales in this crop year would be below 1.8 million tons.

Most grain traders appeared puzzled by the cancellation, nonetheless. Some thought that Peking wanted to get out of contracts made early last year, when wheat prices were above $5 a bushel of 60 pounds. Average wheat prices today are just under $4 a bushel, they noted.

A leading grain exporter, however, pointed out that Peking had rejected cargoes of American wheat several times last year because of traces of smut found in the samples taken from ships.

"The Chinese usually buy the so-called 'any-origin' wheat, which is a trade euphemism for the cheapest grades available," he said. "They are terrified of importing that disease along with the grain."

A Chicago grain trader, who has dealt with Peking, said:

"They don't follow markets too closely day by day and often miss trends. When someone high up says buy, they come in and buy. I have often told them that by plunging into markets with huge orders, they increase their costs."

Another grain expert said that the cancellation reflected a calmer attitude toward future world supplies, adding:

"When prices move up in the grain market, everybody rushes in to nail down supplies, whether they need the goods or not at the moment. When prices drop, as they have been doing for weeks now, everybody wants to unload grain in the hope of buying it back at a lower cost when needed."

But all the grain experts reached for comment professed ignorance about Chinese crop conditions, supplies and other data about China's agriculture.

What is known is that China does have an internal transport problem and often finds it more convenient to import grain to port cities rather than to move the bulky commodity from deep within the nation to the areas near the coast.

As for the United States, faced with the smallest wheat carryover in 30 years and rising foreign demand, the canceled Chinese contract represents only 17 million of the 1.1 billion bushels of wheat that will be exported in this crop year.

No U.S. Effect Seen

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that China's cancel-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Prices Higher On Wall Street, Volume Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (IHT). Prices moved higher across the list on the New York Stock Exchange today in an extension of yesterday's strong rally, with the volume of trading just short of yesterday's record level.

Stock brokers said that some profit-taking was normal following the large gains since the start of this year. The heavy volume, they said, signaled the return of institutions to the market. Story Page 7.

Extra $500 Million

Ford Urges Congress To Vote Indochina Aid

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Citing the grave situation brought about by continuing Communist offensives, President Ford today urged Congress to approve an extra $300 million for military aid to South Vietnam and $200 million in similar aid for Cambodia.

The President made his plea despite repeated warnings from both Republican and Democratic leaders that there was little chance that Congress would accede to his request.

In a message sent to Capitol Hill early this afternoon, Mr. Ford said that Hanoi had built up an army of 289,000 men equipped with hundreds of tanks, artillery pieces and anti-aircraft guns in South Vietnam while the Saigon government was running short of ammunition, fuel, spare parts and medical supplies.

Mr. Ford contended that "recent events have made it clear that North Vietnam is again trying to impose a solution by force." He said U.S. intelligence showed "their campaign will intensify further in the coming months."

Mr. Ford said the $300 million does not fully meet the needs of the South Vietnamese Army and "does not, for example, allow for replacement of equipment lost in combat."

He added that the United States had been unable to provide new planes or heavy weapons because of congressional cuts in requested funds for that purpose.

In Cambodia, the President told Congress, the Communists were stepping up attacks and, without new aid, the government of that nation would be in danger of collapse.

"The Cambodian government forces, given adequate assistance, can hold their own," Mr. Ford declared. "Once the insurgents realize that they cannot win by force of arms, I believe they will look to negotiations rather than war."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, meanwhile, said that South Vietnam's ability to defend itself depends upon adequate American aid. "That is all we are asking," he said.

Last Year

Congress last year authorized $1.4 billion in aid for the area, in the fiscal year that ends June 30 but wound up appropriating $700 million, all for South Vietnam.

Mr. Ford said the new money sought is "the minimum needed to prevent serious reversals by providing the South Vietnamese with the urgent supplies required for their self-defense against the current level of North Vietnamese attacks."

He also said: "Additional aid will further help deter the North Vietnamese from escalating their military pressure and provide them additional incentive to resume the political discussions envisaged under the Paris agreement."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger met with congressional leaders at the White House in an effort to win some support for the requests.

Mr. Kissinger, in a press conference after the meeting, restated the administration position that giving Saigon the ability to defend itself was the main issue.

He added that congressional prohibition of direct U.S. military action in Vietnam will be observed and emphasized that there was no intention to renew America's direct involvement in the war.

After the morning meeting, Senate Democratic Whip Robert Byrd of West Virginia told newsmen that the President had declared that "these requests are imperative in light of the circumstances that have developed" in both Cambodia and South Vietnam. The senator said "the leadership on both sides didn't give a flat no, but stated it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible," to win congressional approval of the requests.

Thieu Appeals for Aid, Says, 'I Won't Give Up'

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (WP).—As the war raged on past the second anniversary of the Paris cease-fire agreement, President Nguyen Van Thieu said yesterday that "I won't give up" and appealed to the new American Congress for $300 million in emergency military aid.

Mr. Thieu said that the sum he requested was "the minimum" South Vietnam must have to avert a "very disastrous situation."

In an interview, Mr. Thieu said he wanted to "impress on the American people and the American Congress that we badly need their support ... to resist Communist aggression and the takeover of South Vietnam."

"I won't give up! We won't give up. Not President Thieu. The South Vietnamese people won't give up," he said.

Mr. Thieu said, "I'm still confident that the United States will never abandon an ally in wartime." But later in the interview, he said with emotion, "And if the American people abandon them, what will the South Vietnamese people do? They will fight to the last cartridge they have on hand."

Mr. Thieu seemed firm during the hourlong interview in his office in the large, modern Independence Palace.

Little Hope for Peace

On balance, the President seemed to hold out little hope for peace in South Vietnam, a view based on his own assessment of Communist intentions.

Mr. Thieu said he wants to see free democratic elections carried out under the terms of the Paris agreement and he is unconditionally ready to return to the negotiating table to bring this about. But he suggested that he is not prepared to make further concessions to the Communists, beyond those provided for in the agreement itself.

He said that his government had advanced concrete schedules for bringing about elections under the terms of the agreement but that these were rejected by the Communists.



UPI.

Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Thieu asked: "How can the people in the world and the United States say that I am the man who obstructs the peace?"

Under the Paris agreement, political talks to set up a national council of reconciliation and concord, which in turn would arrange for elections, were begun. But these talks ceased last April.

Ready to Talk

Mr. Thieu said he is ready to resume the talks without any preconditions. Asked if he is prepared to make concessions to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Russia Reported Set to Double Price of Oil to Eastern Europe

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUDAPEST, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday was reported ready to double the fixed prices for oil it has been charging its East European allies. Until now it has been selling them oil at roughly one-third of world market prices.

The increase is expected to take effect within a few days, and Hungarian officials are said to have told newspaper editors that the new rates would apply throughout Eastern Europe.

The price of crude oil sold to Hungary, it was reported, will rise from the present level of 16 rubles a metric ton to 36 rubles. With the ruble, a nonconvertible currency, given a nominal value of $1.30, the increase would be from $20.80 a ton to $46.80.

Up to $6 a Barrel

Figured in barrels, the price increase would be from less than $3 to more than $6. The world market price is about $10.

Four meetings were said to have been held since October by Hungarian and Soviet officials to discuss the new prices, and the Russians reportedly pressed to make the increase retroactive for the last year. Hungary, however, stood fast, it was reported, and the Russians finally agreed to begin the new charge effective Jan. 1 this year.

Hungarian sources said the Russians had insisted that the East Europeans pay the increase for three main reasons.

The first was that world prices of oil had risen too much for the Soviet Union not to adjust prices to its allies.

The second was that a project under which the East Europeans were to have built a large steel plant in the Kursk area of the Soviet Union had not worked out. The Russians instead signed a contract with the West Germans for a smaller steel plant in the area.

The third was that surveys for oil had not proven as optimistic as expected, and therefore the Russians expected to be able to produce less than had been hoped.

As world market prices for oil have continued to soar, there have been reports that the Soviet Union would also increase its fixed prices for the oil it sells to the East European countries.

The Russians currently produce more than 9 million barrels of oil a day and export roughly one-fifth of that amount, with more than half of it going to the Eastern bloc. In 1973 the Soviet Union supplied about 1.25 million barrels a day to the members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the trade community of Soviet-bloc countries.

Government Out In Denmark After A 1-Vote Setback

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Premier Poul Hartling's minority Liberal government resigned tonight after the Folketing (parliament) voted in favor of an opposition motion calling for efforts to form a majority government.

The vote took place in the first session of the Folketing elected 10 days ago in national elections called by Mr. Hartling.

The motion, proposed by the Social-Democrats and urging Mr. Hartling to resign, was carried by a margin of one vote—86 for and 85 against, with 5 abstentions and 3 members absent.

Informed sources said that the Social Democrats, with 53 seats in the Folketing, had obtained the backing of the 12-seat Social Liberal party and the Socialist People's party, which has 9 seats, before proposing the resolution.

The Liberals hold 42 seats in the 179-seat Folketing. Ten parties are seated in the assembly.

To Protest U.S. Trade Act

Argentina Decides to Delay March Hemisphere Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Argentina notified the United States and 22 other Western Hemisphere nations yesterday that as host country it is postponing indefinitely a foreign ministers' conference planned to provide a "new hemisphere dialogue" in March in Buenos Aires.

A communiqué issued by the Argentine Foreign Ministry said that the decision had been made because of the new U.S. trade act. The communiqué said that the act's "rigidity and lack of equity harms fundamental interests of Latin American countries."

In Buenos Aires, Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes said that suspension of the meeting does not affect Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plan to visit Argentina during his forthcoming tour of South America.

Shortly after the announcement of Argentina's decision, the State Department issued a statement saying, "The United States regrets' the postponement and adding, "We cannot but consider it inappropriate."

Last Thursday, 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States voted condemnation of the trade law on grounds that it was "discriminatory and coercive."

Venezuela and Ecuador headed the protest because the terms of the law excluded them from most-favored-nation treaty status due to their membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The bill denies the most-favored-nation status to members of international groups that set prices on oil and other commodities. The two countries announced that they would not attend the Buenos Aires conference.

Other countries joined the criticism as they saw a threat to their own exports of products including coffee, copper and bananas.

The "new hemisphere dialogue" was initiated by Mr. Kissinger with Latin American foreign min-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

MEETING PUT OFF—Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes announces the indefinite postponement of a meeting of hemisphere foreign ministers scheduled for March in Buenos Aires. He said the reason was unfavorable reaction to U.S. trade bill.

Immigrants From Israel

550 Soviet Jews Remaining In W. Berlin as Door Closes

BERLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—West Berlin, which absorbed thousands of East European Jews in the half-century before 1933, when the Nazis began to decimate the flourishing Jewish community here, has taken in more than 500 recent Jewish immigrants from Russia. Now, however, it has closed the door to most of those *who may seek to enter.*

The majority of the newcomers had been permitted to leave the Soviet Union for Israel but could not adjust to life there and returned to Europe looking for more familiar surroundings. Although the public did not know it until last fall, the West Berlin city authorities accepted 550 and gave them shelter in a modern, well-equipped camp in Marienfelde, on the southern outskirts.

In a sense they are repeating history, for Berlin, instead of being the capital of Nazi persecution, once represented opportunities for emancipation and for artistic, cultural and business influence for a brilliant Jewish community.

It numbered 160,000 in 1933, the year that Hitler took power and began its destruction. By 1945, 5,000 remained; 90,000 had fled and 60,000 had died or been exterminated. Two thousand survivors of the concentration camps returned after World War II, and 1,400 resurfaced after surviving "underground." Together, these two groups began a new community in 1945. Its numbers had been declining until the Soviet Jews began arriving in 1973.

One Who Re-Emerged

Hans Rosenthal, a well-known German television and radio personality, is one of those who went underground—in the gardener's shack of a German friend in Lichtenberg.

"The future looks bleak," he said. "We get older every year. But we are here. After the war, many people in Israel and in the United States could not understand why we would want to rebuild the community at all on German soil."

Hitler, he and others felt, should not be history's only symbol of Berlin. Its Jewish community nurtured Albert Einstein, the theologian Martin Buber, the diplomat Walter Rachenau, the producer Max Reinhardt and the medical scientist Paul Ehrlich, among many others. Not all were practicing Jews or active members of the community, but their names give some idea of the place it held in German life.

On Dec. 4, acting after disclosures in the West German press, the West Berlin Senate decided that other Jews who appear will have to return to Israel after six months unless they can prove they are of German origin or seek political asylum. Those who arrived before that may stay and acquire passports, although a majority were of non-German origin.

The decision to halt the influx of Jews has instilled in city authorities an uneasiness which reflects their sensitivity—as a Western enclave in the Communist state of East Germany—to their status in international politics.

Retaliation Fear Denied

"To allow anyone to come in as a political refugee," said Peter Herz, head of Mayor Klaus Schuetz's office, "would imply that Israel was persecuting them." Mr. Herz, of Jewish origin himself, denied that the decision was made out of fear of retaliation against the city by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has an office in East Berlin.

He emphasized that those who can prove German origin will be allowed to stay under the West German practice of granting citizenship to any German who comes to apply for it.

Heinz Galinski, a survivor of the Auschwitz concentration camp, who has headed the Berlin Jewish community for 25 years, said that "a respectable number"—perhaps 150—of the husbands, wives and children of those who reached here before Dec. 4 will be allowed to join their relatives.

"Imagine," Mr. Herz said, "these people wanted to come to this city, with this history. It is a remarkable group indeed."

Auschwitz Remembered

BERLIN, Jan 28 (AP).—The small Jewish community in West Berlin last night observed the liberation 30 years ago of inmates at the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a telegram, told those assembled at the Jewish center: "Today's hour of remembrance is a warning. At the same time, it gives us the confidence, in a common responsibility of Jewish and non-Jewish citizens, to strengthen and maintain democracy in our land. I respectfully bow before the memory of the dead of Auschwitz."

The West Berlin Jewish community numbers about 5,500 persons.

Turks to Pull 1,000 Troops From Cyprus

ANKARA, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Turkey announced today that it was withdrawing a brigade of about 1,000 troops from Cyprus in what appeared to be a concession to U.S. pressure for a Cyprus settlement.

Defense Minister Ilhami Sancar said the withdrawal would be completed by Friday, five days short of a congressional deadline for ending military aid to Turkey unless there is substantial progress toward a settlement.

34,000 Troops Remain

According to unofficial figures, the pullout will leave 34,000 to 39,000 Turkish troops in Cyprus. Some U.S. officials were skeptical whether the withdrawal will be enough to satisfy the strong pro-Greek lobby in Congress.

Others were optimistic that the withdrawal would give the Ford administration a weapon to seek Congressional approval for continued aid to Turkey.

The defense minister gave no precise details of the withdrawal, but the left-of-center newspaper Cumhuriyet reported today that a number of paratroopers had recently arrived in Turkey from Cyprus.

Turkey is rotating its Cyprus forces to bring in fresh troops, and Foreign Ministry officials said the withdrawal would not reduce Turkey's military potential on the island.

The pullout plan was the first sign of even a small Turkish concession since this month's resumption of negotiations between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots on a political settlement.

View in Nicosia

NICOSIA, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The government of President Makarios withheld official reaction today on Turkey's announcement. But officials said the pullout was too small to have any significance.

An official described the pullout announcement as "merely an attempt to mislead the United States Congress, which is due to examine next week the question of terminating military aid to Turkey."

Latin Talks Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

isters at the United Nations in the autumn of 1973. Informal meetings of 24 hemisphere foreign ministers followed in Mexico City last February and in Washington last April.

The Buenos Aires meeting was to be the third round of the "new dialogue."

Yesterday's communiqué said that Argentina "is proceeding to postpone the meeting until that time in which the conflict situation created by the Trade Act of the United States is overcome."

Administration officials interpreted this to mean that no resumption of the dialogue could take place until trade law clauses deemed objectionable by the Latin Americans had been suitably altered by Congress.

A statement read by State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that it was "inappropriate that some Latin American countries have insisted on conditions for the Buenos Aires meeting which they know to be incompatible with our constitutional process as well as substantively unjust."

At a news conference today Secretary Kissinger accused Venezuela and Ecuador of forcing postponement of the hemispheric meeting and of threatening U.S. relations with Latin America.

"I believe the new dialogue is in jeopardy," Mr. Kissinger said.

He reminded Latin America that $750 million of its exports would enter the United States duty free under provisions of the new trade act.

The secretary of state also said that he plans to travel to Latin America before an April meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington and that he may visit Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.



United Press International.

FAMILIAR FACE—Mrs. Anwar Sadat, wife of the Egyptian President, views exhibit in the Egyptian antiquities room of the Louvre yesterday. She is accompanied by French Minister of State for Cultural Affairs Michel Guy. Sadats are on official visit.

Newly Siloed Soviet ICBMs Lack MIRVs, U.S. Believes

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—The large new SS-18 intercontinental-range ballistic missiles that the Soviet Union has just started deploying probably do not yet carry multiple warheads, according to U. S. defense specialists.

At a Pentagon press conference two weeks ago, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger revealed that the Russians had started installing the first few SS-18 missiles in silos, creating the general impression that they had, for the first time, put multiple warheads, or MIRVs, on these missiles.

Mr. Schlesinger, however, was very careful to state only that the United States assumed "inherent" MIRV capability in these new missiles.

The SS-18 is so large—several times as big as current U. S. Minuteman missiles—that potentially it can carry eight warheads, each with the equivalent explosive power of several million tons of TNT.

Defense specialists believe that eventually the Russians will deploy a MIRV version of the SS-18. They have not done so yet because they probably have not yet conducted enough flight tests of the SS-18 as a MIRV carrier, it is believed.

Sources say that more than half of the SS-18 flight tests so far have been with single warheads.

Replacements for SS-9

The Russians are allowed to install up to 313 of these big missiles as replacements for older single-warhead SS-9 weapons under the U.S.-Soviet arms agreement.

Because of the potential load it can carry, this weapon has always figured prominently in Washington's calculations about whether the Russians would be able to launch an effective surprise attack against the U. S. missiles.

If for some reason, however, the Russians do wind up deploying only a single-warhead version of the SS-18, it could have an important impact on the mathematics of the arms race.

The United States has made it clear to the Soviet Union that any missile that has been tested as a MIRV will be assumed to be MIRVed for purposes of verifying compliance with arms agreements.

There is no doubt among top U.S. specialists that the Russians have acquired a MIRV capability for other missiles. Their new SS-19 missile carries only MIRVs. This missile, while considerably smaller than the SS-18, is still bigger than the Minuteman.

The United States is far in front of the Russians in MIRV deployment, with some 800 missiles already equipped with this feature. But the Soviet missiles, because of their size, may eventually carry more and bigger multiple warheads.

Questions at Geneva Talks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The United States is asking the Soviet Union in Geneva today to explain construction projects and mobile-missile testing programs that officials say may violate the 1972 strategic arms accord.

Sources said the Soviet side, at the same time, wants to question the United States about canvas covers placed over certain American missile silos in possible violation of the 1972 agreement.

47 More Quit Chile for Exile

SANTIAGO, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—A group of 47 *Chileans* left yesterday for exile in Eastern Europe after authorities here granted them safe conduct from the Italian Embassy.

The departure reduced to 115 the number of refugees in the Italian Embassy. Several groups have left for exile in recent weeks.

The 47 were seen off at the airport by Italian chargé d'affaires Tommaso de Vergottini and a representative of the *Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.*

Hope Voiced By Kissinger On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

ments were weighed against four criteria:

- The security of the nations involved.
- Whether their security concerns were well-founded.
- Whether the United States had any stake in their security.
- What would happen if the United States failed to supply the requested arms.

Risk Is Seen

Recent U.S. agreements to sell arms to Mideast states—including Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman—meet those criteria, Mr. Kissinger said.

Asked about his comment in a recent interview — a comment backed by President Ford—that the United States could not rule out armed intervention if the oil-producing states threatened "strangulation" of this country, he said such a prospect was remote and complained that his statement had been widely misinterpreted.

"What I said was true and necessary," the secretary said, "but it is irrelevent to the issues we now confront. The contingency to which I referred could arise only if warfare were instituted and I don't foresee this."

On other subjects, Mr. Kissinger broadly hinted that he will resume "quiet diplomacy" with Moscow on behalf of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel. The Russians have repudiated an understanding on the matter linked with the new U.S. Trade Reform Act.

He also said that, by the end of this week, negotiations between leaders of Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities on Cyprus will have reached the point where he can advise Congress whether there is substantial progress toward a settlement there. If there is not, American *military aid to Turkey must be* cut off under a Congressional mandate.

Marcos Says Moslem Rebels Are Gaining in Southern Isles

MANILA, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos said today that the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines is spreading in four areas, and "in practically all towns we have suffered serious casualties."

"Trouble is worsening in Cotabato, Lanao, Basilan and Sulu," the President said in a televised speech. "There does not seem to be any end to this."

Mr. Marcos said that in Mindanao "people are running in all directions, evacuating from the fighting just like in World War II. Local officials are leaving their towns without even telling us."

Despite reports that negotiations in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, between the rebels and the government have collapsed, the *President said they will continue.* But he said he would not give up "any part of our territory."

Moslem sources in Manila said the talks broke down after the rebels demanded that the army leave Mindanao and the Sulu Islands and that Moslem evacuees be returned to their lands.

Mr. Marcos said the rebels were advancing near Cotabato City, were attacking the Maluso area in Basilan, 20 miles south of Zamboanga; had twice seized control of Taglibi, in Jolo, 100 miles south of Zamboanga, and were battling the army in the two Lanao provinces of north-central Mindanao.

Bomb Hunt In London

(Continued from Page 1)

move aimed at winning concessions from both the Irish and the British governments.

IRA *spokesman* Sean O'Brady in Dublin replied that the bombings should dispel any notion that the IRA is beaten and incapable of offensive action. There will be no cease-fire, he said, until the men in Ireland's Portlaoise Prison are satisfied.

A dozen members of the Sinn Fein staged a 30-minute occupation of the Irish airline Aer Lingus office in Dublin, demanding the release of the 17 hunger-strikers.

A large force of police outside the building on O'Connell Street did not intervene and, after hoisting posters on the windows, the demonstrators left.



Felipe Benavides, left, and J. Paul Getty.

Getty Wildlife Prize of $50,000 Goes to Peruvian Conservationist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Felipe Benavides, Peru's leading conservationist, today was awarded the first $50,000 J. Paul Getty World Wildlife Fund prize for his efforts to save the vicuna and other species in South America.

Mr. Benavides, who was lauded in the citation as "an energetic pioneer providing rays of hope . . . for conservation," was congratulated by President Ford after receiving a scroll from Vice-President Rockefeller.

The Peruvian conservationist was picked from among 525 nominees representing 42 countries by an international jury headed by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, president of the Switzerland-based World Wildlife Fund International.

The fund, a private nonprofit conservation group with chapters in 24 nations, has disbursed more than $14 million for scientific research and conservation projects to save the world's endangered wildlife. It was founded in 1961.

Mr. Rockefeller, in making the award, praised Mr. Benavides as "a driving force in establishing conservation laws and in helping to create animal reserves and parks in Peru."

Angola Rebel Makes Threat Of Civil War

Demands to Be Part Of Interim Regime

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 28 (WP).—A dissident Angolan nationalist leader left out of the talks held in Portugal two weeks ago to prepare Angola's independence this November is threatening to plunge the area into civil war.

The leader, Daniel Chipenda, who reportedly has an army of 3,000 men camped near the east Angola town of Luso, is demanding to be included in the interim government that is to take power Friday.

Mr. Chipenda formerly belonged to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), led by Agostino Neto, but was ousted from the party in December after making an abortive bid last summer to take over its leadership.

"We do not want civil war," Mr. Chipenda said in an interview Sunday inside Angola. "But if Neto wants this, we are ready to face it."

Delicate Settlement

Yesterday, the leader of another nationalist group, Jonas Savimbi, warned in Luso that civil war could wreck the delicate independence settlement worked out with the Portuguese by three rival Angolan liberation movements.

Mr. Savimbi, who heads the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), gave no indication whether his group was willing to take part in Mr. Chipenda's so-called Eastern Front, which once made up a majority of the MPLA's fighting forces. There were talks here Sunday between Mr. Savimbi and a Chipenda emissary about such a merger.

Mr. Chipenda has said that he would like to join either UNITA or the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto.

A key factor in Mr. Chipenda's *demand to be reckoned with by* the other Angolan nationalist leaders is the support which he is receiving from Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr. Chipenda is now based in the Zairian capital of Kinshasa and is receiving both diplomatic and military support from Gen. Mobutu. The only other African leader who has publicly backed him is Uganda's President Idi Amin.

Thieu Seeks Emergency Aid And Says, 'I Won't Give Up'

(Continued from Page 1)

the Communists now to bring about peace, he replied:

"We have no concessions, no more concessions, to give to the Communists. We only think we would like the Paris accords to be carried out." Mr. Thieu said his aim in signing the accords was to bring about self-determination for the Vietnamese people.

The Communist aim, he charged, was to "send the American troops away and [be able] to attack a South Vietnamese Army [that is] weaker and without any American support."

Asked if he felt betrayed by the Americans, he said "not yet," and then launched into his appeal to Congress. "I am very confident that the United States, which has never lost any war, which has never failed to help any people who would like to preserve their independence, [will support us]." He noted that 50,000 Americans died here.

Mr. Thieu was asked what assurance he could give the American people that the war eventually would end and that they would not have to continue giving forever.

Aid Not Open-Ended

He said Americans must never believe that he is asking for "open-ended aid." He said that "substantial" aid would lead to economic improvement so that this aid could decline to the $100-million level by 1980 or 1981.

Mr. Thieu said that the possibility of finding oil in the South China Sea off South Vietnam's coast tended to brighten the long-range economic picture.

Militarily, however, Mr. Thieu could not offer much assurance. He said, "If there's no war, if the North Vietnamese respect the agreement, we don't need any more military aid."

Phnom Penh Attacked

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28.—Communist-led insurgents fired rockets into Phnom Penh today, killing five civilians, after a fierce battle took place on the east bank of the Mekong River opposite the capital, reliable sources said.

They said the deaths occurred when a rocket hit a small house in the city's northern suburbs. Five rockets hit the international airport outside the capital.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese command today reported no major military action across the country but said small clashes and rocket and mortar attacks caused heavy casualties. Military officials said they saw no significance in the letup in major fighting.

On the political front, 12 opposition deputies issued an open letter to the U.S. Congress calling for an end to aid to President Thieu. It said he does not represent the majority of the 20 million South Vietnamese people.

London Transport Strike

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Bus and subway employees today called a one-day strike for tomorrow to protest the killing of a bus conductor by a passenger. Ronald Jones, 44, died Sunday after being attacked over a two-pence (five cent) fare for a dog.

No E. German Data on 1870s Girl Depicted in U.S. Woman's Trance

BERLIN, Jan. 28, (AP).—East Germany has found no record of a girl whose alleged murder there a century ago has been described by an American woman while under hypnosis.

ADN, the East German news agency, said today that it has checked church death rolls for the period of August, 1869, to July, 1871, a city chronicle, a citizens' register and other municipal documents in Eberswalde, the city mentioned by the American.

"In no instance did the name of Gretchen Gottlieb [the alleged murder victim] or a mayor with that family name turn up," ADN reported.

It has been reported that Dolores Jay, 52, the wife of a Methodist minister in Elkton, Va., has, while under hypnosis, called herself Gretchen Gottlieb and spoken German, a language she does not know when not in a trance. She has said that 16-year-old Gretchen was murdered by a group of men as she waited in a forest for her uncle, who had hidden horses nearby for their escape. Her father was supposed to have been burgermeister, or mayor, of Eberswalde.

West German newspaper reports say that the most likely of several Eberswaldes in Germany is the East German city northeast of Berlin.

Chinese Launch New Drive: The Battle Against Pollution

By Tim Pearce

PEKING, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—To some it may be just an old bone, a bowl of greasy washing-up water or a cigarette butt. But in China, it's potentially a chopstick, a bar of soap or an insecticide.

Recycling waste material is becoming an integral part of the battle against pollution being fought in this huge developing country, where the Chinese peasant's traditional thrift is reinforced by government propaganda in an effort to halt the ravages of industrialization.

One sign that environmental problems are being taken increasingly seriously here was the setting up in September of a new government agency called the Office of Environment Protection, headed by Wang Chung-chieh.

No official announcement has been made about the office's functions, but it will presumably coordinate and step up the numerous local initiatives which have been under way for some time.

Two decisions of major importance were the setting of strict limits on the growth of China's cities—at least 16 of which have over a million inhabitants—and decentralizing of the country's growing industries. Some 80 per cent of the country's population lives in rural areas. Over the last few years, 1.5 million school-leavers a year have been sent away from the cities to join them, some for a year or so before going to a university, others for the rest of their lives.

This goes hand-in-hand with the construction of small factories in the communes, providing employment in local towns and villages, making each district more self-sufficient, and avoiding some of the pollution problems that plague large centers of population and industry.

"Concentrate on prevention" was the slogan carried by a recent magazine article on environmental questions, which put forward the suggestion that all new industrial plants should have built-in devices to prevent pollution or at least deal with pollutants they produce.

The article added that when new factories are set up, attention must be paid to the natural surroundings so as to avoid upsetting the ecological balance and endangering the health of the local people.

Shanghai, China's largest city, has set up a waste and used-materials company with dozens of branches which organizes door-to-door purchases of wastepaper, broken glass, hair, feathers, bones and even bottletops, which are *all processed for industrial* or agricultural use—often in ingenious ways.

A Shanghai chemical works, for instance, collected 600 tons of grease over a three-year period from the dishwashing water of the city's restaurants and from this extracted enough pure oil to make 3 million bars of soap.

Another work unit collected cigarette butts which, after processing, produced enough insecticide to treat nearly 1,500 acres of farmland. In Changchun, China's major film-making center, workers in the film studio teamed up with the local photographic trade and in 1973 recovered 10,000 ounces of silver from the chemicals used in developing films.

A Chinese magazine article recently claimed that capitalist countries could never deal with pollution successfully because their industries were dominated by the profit motive to the exclusion of social considerations.

The article said that China could control and even eliminate pollution because the means of production were under Socialist public ownership and the "anarchic production" of pre-Communist times had been replaced by a planned economy.

But foreigners in Peking judging from their own experience rather than from the rare statistics issued here, feel China's achievements to date have been somewhat uneven. The streets of many cities are kept clean by teams of sweepers working day and night. Mechanical sweepers and water-spraying trucks help to keep down the pervasive dust.

On the other hand, many foreigners in Peking live in apartments looking onto factory chimneys belching clouds of black smoke.

Vehicle pollution is another problem, although the question of whether it is caused mainly by low-grade gasoline or by inadequate mechanical supervision becomes academic to Peking's cyclists and pedestrians as they stand gasping in the wake of clouds of exhaust fumes.

Visitors to other industrial cities come back with similarly mixed impressions, having seen clouds of smoke from industrial plants while pavements and streets are kept scrupulously clean.

Chinese efforts to deal with factory pollution are making some headway. Proof is in a recent newspaper report revealing that in 13 cities, between 30 and 90 per cent of factory chimneys had now ceased to emit black smoke. Acknowledging that the problem had reached alarming levels in some cases, the report also said that, until checked, the pollution from one chemical plant had killed all the wheat and trees in the surrounding area.

China Cancels Grain Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

lation will have no appreciable effect on America's consumers.

Not only is the amount small relative to production, he said, but "if you take all the wheat out of a one-pound loaf of bread that sells for 40 cents, you're only taking away about five cents."

Largest Grain Cargo

VANCOUVER, British Colombia, Jan. 28 (AP).—The largest grain cargo in the world, an estimated 4.8 million bushels of wheat, will be loaded here next month aboard the oil tanker Amoco Cairo, bound for Bangladesh.

The cargo, a gift from Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency, is the product of 220,000 acres, or the total output of 345 square miles of farmland.

At yesterday's price on the Chicago futures market, the cargo would be worth $18.42 million.

Italy to Restrict Home Heating, Autos in Cities

ROME, Jan. 28 (AP).—Premier Aldo Moro's government today gave preliminary approval to a series of energy-saving decrees, including curbs on home heating and extended bans on private vehicles in city centers.

One decree would establish schedules for central heating in private and public buildings, with the time varying according to latitude.

Another decree increases the speed limits on superhighways from the current 120 kilometers an hour to 130 kph to align Italian standards with those of other Common Market countries.

The government plans to order all nonnuclear electric power stations to use natural gas or coal as fuel, rather than oil.

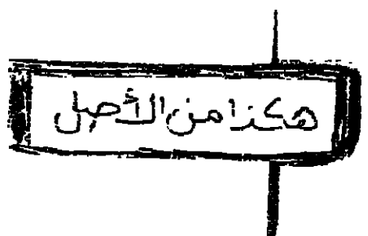
Industry Minister Carlo Cattin said his ministry will conclude work on more energy-saving measures early next month, including a ban on private traffic in the center of cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants.

France to Reduce Energy Imports

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—France will sharply reduce its energy imports over the next decade, the Central Planning Council said today.

It said that by 1985 France will depend on imports for 55-60 per cent of its energy, compared with 76 per cent now.

The council announced that a new post would be created in the Ministry of Industry to oversee France's effort to reduce energy imports.



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...s Opposition Grows

...ord Willing to Compromise ...With Congress on Oil Tariff

By Hobart Rowen and Jules Witcover

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP). ...President Ford is willing to ...duce the oil import tariff he ...ends to impose, Senate Repub...an Leader Hugh Scott, of Penn...vania, said yesterday after a ...partisan meeting of senators ...h the President.

...Sen. Scott reported that Mr. ...rd "said four or five times he ...uld be delighted to compromise ...h Congress" on his energy-...serving proposals. He might ...ee to settle for a $2-a-barrel ...iff increase on crude oil rather ...n the $3 rise in three stages ...t he has announced. Sen. Scott said. A White House aide who attended the meeting said that no compromise details were discussed.

At the same time, however, Sen. Scott said that it would be "highly irresponsible" for Congress to try to block any presidential increase by abolishing Mr. Ford's executive order on oil tariffs. "If the Congress wants to engage in a game of chicken," Sen. Scott said, "they will find the President is chief rooster."

[AP reported today that Mr. Ford had rejected a Democratic appeal that he trade a 90-day delay in higher oil tariffs for a compromise energy-conservation program. Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, told newsmen that he had urged Mr. Ford at a session with bipartisan congressional leaders this morning to accept the delay in exchange for a pledge of firm action by the Senate and House. But the White House press secretary, Ron Nessen, reported later: "The President has decided he will not go for a 90-day delay."]

Cost To a Family

The White House reported, meanwhile, that Mr. Ford's energy plan could cost the average American family as much as $95 a year more than previously estimated—as much as $345 for a family of four.

Mr. Nessen said that refined calculations by the Federal Energy Administration indicated that last week's White House cost estimate of about $250 a year for Mr. Ford's energy program could be as much as $95 too low, as a result of higher indirect costs for petroleum byproducts.

The FEA still does not expect the cost to go higher than $275 a family, Mr. Nessen said, but it could.

Powers of Taxation

Eight Northeastern states filed suit in U.S. District Court here yesterday in an effort to block Mr. Ford's tariff plan. The states charged that Mr. Ford had encroached upon powers of taxation limited to the Congress.

The suit was filed by Massachusetts Attorney General Francis Bellotti on behalf of his state and Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Under the tariff program announced by Mr. Ford Thursday, each barrel of imported oil would be taxed $1 as of Feb. 1. Additional $1 tariffs are to be imposed March 1 and April 1.

Mr. Ford said the purpose of the tariff is to drive up gasoline prices and thereby encourage Americans to drive less.

'Economic Damage'

Mr. Bellotti told newsmen that the new tariffs would cause "amazing economic damage" to the Northeast if allowed to go into effect as planned by the White House.

The suit said that under federal law, the tariff requires an environmental impact investigation and statement assessing the likely economic and environmental damage to states which rely on oil for most of their heating and industrial fuel needs.

The legal papers also said that Mr. Ford had improperly invoked national security as justification for a means of raising public funds.

The suit charged that the trade expansion act under which Mr. Ford acted was never intended to raise tariffs substantially or save energy.

Opposition in South

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28 (NYT). —The South, following the lead of Northeast, is producing growing opposition to President Ford's proposals to conserve energy by forcing up prices.

In the New Orleans-Houston axis, the unhappiness is especially acute over Mr. Ford's recommended excise tax on natural gas of 37 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. That would more than double the wellhead price of the fuel that has fired the industrial expansion of this area since World War II.

Officials here say that when the increased cost of gas is coupled with the higher cost of oil under the President's proposals, the impact on the South would be severe.

They say the South would be hit hard by the resulting higher costs for fertilizer, propane, gasoline and electricity. Natural gas is used to make nitrogen fertilizer. It is also used to generate electricity in much of the Gulf region.

Air-Conditioning Cost

The rise in the cost of air conditioning, which many consider a summer necessity on the steaming Gulf Coast, would probably parallel the rise in heating costs in the North.

The Miami Herald reported Sunday that business and political leaders of Florida feared that an increase in gasoline prices would hurt tourism. They also worry, the article said, that air travel will become costlier, further damaging tourism, if the President's program is enacted.

...New Dr...MA Affirms ...st Pa...Death Risk of ...Diabetes Pills

...y Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT). ...Pills used by more than 1.5 ...llion Americans to control dia...tes are probably hazardous and ...pable of causing premature ...ath from heart disease, ac...rding to a major statistical ...dy released yesterday by the ...erican Medical Association.

...An editorial to be published in ...e Feb. 10 issue of the Journal ... the American Medical Asso...iation estimates the possible ...emature deaths at between 10,... and 15,000 a year.

...The same issue will carry a ...port of the statistical study ...at found the "evidence of ...rmfulness moderately strong." ...Use of the drugs, known as ...al hypoglycemic agents, has ...en controversial in recent years. ...me diabetes specialists defend ...e use of the drugs by some ...ult diabetics while others be...ve that most of the patients ...ing them would do better by ...llowing an appropriate diet. ...e editorial, commenting on the ...w study, says that patients who ...annot get along with mild diet ...strictions should have the right ... use the drugs, provided they ...e given the opportunity to ...gh the risks involved. The ...dy was conducted by a panel ... experts in biomedical statis...cs.

800 Patients

At issue are the conclusions of ...study of more than 800 diabetes ...tients that ended, except for ...llow-up studies, in 1969. The ...dy, called the University ...oup Diabetes Program (UGDP), ...ned 3 1/2 years and involv...diabetes patients at 12 major ...spitals. It ended after the ...entists managing the project ...cluded that the death rate ...m heart and related diseases ...s twice as high among patients ...ng the pills as among those ...ated either by insulin injec...n or by diet alone.

...The main oral drug involved ...s tolbutamide, sold by the Up...n Co. under the trade name ...inase.

...fter review of the data, the ...d and Drug Administration ...committees of the American ...dical Association and the ...erican Diabetes Association is...d statements supporting the ...dy's conclusions.

...Nevertheless, the controversy ...ntinued, and in 1972 the Na...nal Institutes of Health gave ...contract to the Biometrics ...iety to analyse in detail the ...DP study.

...In its report, made public yes...day, the Biometrics Society ...el analyzed a broad range of ...icisms of the UGDP study. ...found some of the criticisms ...id but concluded that most ...them, on the key issue of ...rt disease deaths, were un...suasive.

...A spokesman for the Upjohn ... said the company had con...nce in the drugs.

...astland Denies ...eceiving Bribe ...o Help Oil Man

...WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP). ...en. James Eastland, D-Miss., ... branded as "totally false" a ...ort that he received $50,000 to ...000 to intervene with the ...tice Department on behalf of ...as oil billionaire Nelson ...ker Hunt.

...The report, in a syndicated ...umn by Jack Anderson and ... Whitten, said Mr. Hunt and ... brother, Herbert Hunt, were ...rged with hiring a private ...estigator, Patrick McCann, to ...etap some employees of their ...ner, the late H. L. Hunt.

...The Hunt brothers allegedly ...ght the taps because they ...e suspicious that some people ...e influencing the senior Hunt ...urn over control of the Hunt ... Co. to his second wife's ...ily.

...fter the Hunt brothers were ...icted, they went to Sen. East...d and took steps to get a ...ole for McCann, who already ...d been jailed on the wiretap ...rge, the Anderson column ...d. It added that Jerry Part...n, an attorney in the case, ... testified before a Dallas ...nd jury that "Sen. Eastland ...eived a $50,000 to $60,000 pay... for his efforts on behalf of ... Hunt.

...Sen. Eastland was quoted by ... Jackson, Miss., Clarion-...ger, as saying: "The implica...ns and statements are totally ...se. I have never taken a bribe ...m anyone, anytime or any...re."



United Press International.

NOW BITE—Kimba, a lion at an Atlanta game park with a fondness for chewing up rubber tires on cars, has her fangs cut down by a dentist using a high-speed drill (top photo). Veterinarians said the results would not hamper the lion's eating capacities.

As Dispute With Congress Continues

Ford Is Expected to Announce $500-Million Food Aid Boosts

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT). —The Ford administration plans to announce this week a $500-million increase in the food aid program, to $1.4 billion, as it continues to negotiate with legislators over how much of the total should be allocated for political rather than humanitarian purposes, according to administration officials and congressional aides.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pledged to give more than $500 million in food aid to such nations as South Vietnam, South Korea and Chile, according to State Department memorandums, even though these are not officially classified as among the most needy countries.

However, an amendment to the foreign aid bill, which was signed by President Ford on Dec. 30, restricts nonhumanitarian, or political, food aid to 30 per cent of the Public Law 480 program. At issue are the questions of which nations should be included in the 30-per-cent category and of what figure the 30 per cent should be based on.

The sources said yesterday that the government had abandoned efforts to gain congressional assent to treating food aid for South Vietnam as humanitarian rather than political. The effect of such a change would have been to make more aid available for South Vietnam, but also to free the entire 30 per cent in the restricted list for the other non-neediest nations to which Mr. Kissinger has pledged help.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the author of the 30-percent amendment to the foreign aid bill, said yesterday that "Vietnam will not be classified as a most seriously affected nation" and would thus remain in the political category.

Food aid is divided into a large concessional-sales program and a smaller grant program. Mr. Kissinger reportedly is arguing that the Humphrey amendment applies to the entire Public Law 480 program and not just to the concessional-sales part.

Administration officials said that of the new $1.4-billion program to be announced, about $1.15 billion would be long-term, low-interest sales and about $250 million would be grants. By the administration's interpretation of the amendment, $420 million, or 30 per cent of $1.4 billion, would be available for political aid.

But Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., another framer of the amendment, contends that the political-aid figure would be $3.45 million, or 30 per cent of $1.15 billion.

The significance of the issue goes beyond the $75-million difference. According to Sen. Hatfield, the administration's interpretation would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the law, in that the floor debates on the amendment clearly defined the 30 per cent in terms of the sales program alone.

The administration contends that the amendment's "concessional food aid" simply means all noncommercial food sales or grants.

Administration officials stated that key members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had agreed to this interpretation. Sources on this committee, however, insist that the committee has not taken any position.

Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Hatfield offered the amendment in reaction to the administration's using 70 per cent of the concessional-sales program last year for South Vietnam and Cambodia. The administration increased food-aid allotments to these nations after Congress had reduced their foreign economic-aid allotments.

18 Nations Discuss Dirty Mediterranean

BARCELONA, Jan. 28 (UPI). —Representatives of 18 nations met today to discuss measures to clean up the Mediterranean, one of the world's dirtiest seas.

Opening the weeklong, UN-sponsored conference, Spain's minister for economic development, Joaquin Gutierrez Cano, appealed to fellow delegates to forget political differences and join forces for the protection of the environment. Israel and seven Arab nations are attending the conference, with 10 European countries.

Wilson Goes to Canada

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).— Prime Minister Harold Wilson left today for talks in Ottawa with Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He will also go to Washington to confer with President Ford on the future of détente, the Middle East and the energy problem.

7 Experts See Tax-Cut Bid By Ford as Minimum Needed

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT). —Seven economists of varying political persuasions agreed yesterday that a tax reduction of at least the $16 billion proposed by President Ford is needed to pull the economy out of its recession.

The seven appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, which is trying to decide what kind of tax-cut and energy-conservation program to recommend to the House.

Consensus emerged on at least two other major points.

Five of the seven members of the panel, the only ones who spoke on the issue, agreed that the increase in consumer prices that would be caused by enactment of President Ford's proposed energy program would be more than the 2 per cent the administration has claimed.

• Conservatives Herbert Stein, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Paul Volcker, a former under secretary of the Treasury, both scoffed at the fear expressed by Secretary of the Treasury William Simon that the financial markets will have trouble absorbing the big government deficits that are in prospect for this year and next.

Liberal economists, such as Charles Schultze, a former budget director, and Gardner Ackley, a former economic council chairman, had criticized Mr. Simon's views as alarmist in testimony last week before another congressional committee.

Although yesterday's panel of economists agreed that a net tax reduction of $16 billion to $25 billion is needed, it did not give the committee much help in deciding what form the tax cut should take.

There were both supporters and critics of Mr. Ford's idea that a relatively sizable, lump-sum tax rebate would stimulate the economy more than a permanent tax reduction that would reduce withholding taxes by a relatively small amount, but which would continue paycheck after paycheck.

The Ways and Means Committee chairman, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., again expressed his preference for combining the two concepts in a quick tax-reduction package.

The committee will begin trying to write a tax-cut bill Thursday.

Among the highlights of the testimony:

• Joseph Pechman, director of economic studies of the Brookings Institution, said the best anti-recession policy would be a quick tax rebate, coupled with a permanent reduction in tax liabilities that would be reflected in lower withholding taxes beginning July 1.

• Mr. Schultze, also of the Brookings Institution, advocated a tax reduction of as much as $30 billion and would like to see only about half of it permanent.

• The most extensive denunciation of Mr. Ford's energy program came from Michael Evans of Chase Econometric Associates, Inc. He said that the increased costs of energy would be so depressing to the economy that if the choice were between the combined Ford anti-recession and energy programs and no program at all, he would choose no program.

New Opposition In Australia to A Tour by PLO

CANBERRA, Jan. 28 (UPI).— Opposition to a proposed five-week Australian tour by a five-member delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization gained force today.

Robert Hawke, leader of Australia's trade union movement and president of the governing Labor party, and two state premiers, Don Dunstan South Australia (Labor), and Tom Lewis of New South Wales (Liberal), urged Prime Minister Gough Whitlam to bar admission to the group. The Palestinians are scheduled to arrive Feb. 21 on a private tour.

Mr. Hawke said: "I abhor the violence and destruction these people stand for. They should not be allowed into the country."

The visit was organized by William Hartley, a prominent leftist state official of the Victorian Labor party in Melbourne. He returned from a visit to the Middle East three days ago.

The visit would have no official status except the sponsorship of several Australian trade unions. The federal government would play no official part.

Mr. Hartley said that the PLO visitors should be allowed into the country to state their points of view. "There are two sides to the Middle East problem and the other side should be heard," he said.

Strauss Ends Visit

FRANKFURT, Jan. 28 (UPI).— Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Bavarian wing of the opposition Christian Democratic alliance, flew home today from a visit to China.

On Surveillance

Attorney General-Designate Would Draft FBI Guidelines

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP). —Attorney General-designate Edward Levi said yesterday that he would consider it his "obligation" to try to draft guidelines governing the FBI's surveillance of congressmen, senators and private citizens.

Testifying at his confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Mr. Levi said that drafting such guidelines would not be easy and might not be feasible at all, but the attempt should be made. Mr. Levi said that he would work with the FBI director, the Judiciary Committee and the FBI Oversight Committee in preparing the guidelines.

Although he encountered opposition from Senate conservatives when his nomination was announced, his toughest questioning yesterday came from liberals who pressed him on FBI surveillance, wiretapping, gun control, restoration of the death penalty and anti-trust matters.

Deterrent Effect

Mr. Levi told the committee that he believed "the death penalty, if enforced in a limited area, would have a deterrent effect." However, he stressed that data on the question are incomplete and that no one could affirm any position with certainty.

Mr. Levi said that airliner hijacking and the murder of a police officer "under certain circumstances" might be areas where the death penalty could serve as a deterrent.

"I think there is a place for the death penalty, which I think has to be very carefully worked out, but it is a legislative matter," he testified.

Mr. Levi said that he would give "very high priority" to crime control in urban centers, with an emphasis on improving prosecutions, police work and handgun controls. Under questioning, he said he would give "priority" to legislation dealing with "Saturday Night Specials," an inaccurate, inexpensive handgun often used in armed robberies.

Committee conservatives asked relatively few questions. Ranking Republican Roman Hruska, of Nebraska, announced his intention, barring revelation of damaging information, to vote for confirmation. Sen. Hruska was joined by Sen. William Scott, R-Va., in the endorsement. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., told Mr. Levi that he had, at first, been "disturbed" by the nomination, "but I've been investigating some and the more I investigate, the better you look."

Mr. Levi also told the committee that it had been a "mistake" to record the deliberations of six federal juries without their knowledge in the early 1950s, even though the judge, chief judge and lawyers on both sides of the cases involved had given their permission.

The recordings, made as part of a project which Mr. Levi directed when dean of the University of Chicago Law School, were intended to be only a small part of a larger study of how juries perform their job, he said.



AP.

Edward Levi.

6 Democrats Visit California In Pursuit of the Presidency

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (WP). —Six of the Democratic presidential hopefuls made pilgrimages to vote-wealthy California over the weekend and, if success is measured in dollars, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington came out in front.

Sen. Jackson, who is expected to announce on Feb. 6 for the Democratic presidential nomination, came away with $275,000 to add to his already considerable political treasury. He was the guest of honor here Sunday night at a fund-raising dinner in the Century Plaza Hotel, where some 1,200 guests, largely from Los Angeles's well-to-do Jewish community, paid $250 each for roast beef and the privilege of seeing and hearing Sen. Jackson.

Earlier in the weekend, five other Democrats courted a statewide gathering of activist Democrats at the biannual State Central Committee convention in Sacramento.

They were Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and, somewhat surprisingly, Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania.

Indifferent Audience

They appeared at various times before a rather indifferent audience of 2,000 Democrats, more concerned about internal party elections than about the presidential election that is 21 months in the future.

The result was a series of lackluster appearances which, except for Sen. Harris, whose intense populist evangelism managed to evoke an emotional response, had little impact.

Sen. Jackson failed to appear at the Sacramento convention, blaming scheduling conflicts. His big push was in Los Angeles, where, in addition to the dinner, the senator scheduled private meetings with a broad range of politicians. It was clear that his early strategy is aimed at enlarging his ideological base, particularly with the wing of the Democratic party faithful to Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Jackson Raps Kissinger

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Sen. Jackson strongly criticized Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday and warned that Mr. Kissinger must deal with Congress in a more candid way if he hopes to have a bipartisan foreign policy.

Sen. Jackson said at a news conference:

"If he thinks we're going to rubberstamp everything, man, I don't know whether he missed reading the last election returns."

Sen. Jackson accused Mr. Kissinger of intentionally withholding information that might have affected congressional action on the amendment Sen. Jackson had introduced to tie Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to a Soviet-American trade agreement.

Aid to Vietnam

Sen. Jackson made it clear that he looks with less and less favor on continued major aid to South Vietnam. A $300-million additional aid appropriation is favored by Mr. Kissinger, and President Ford asked Congress for that amount today.

Sen. Jackson told reporters he doubts that the present anti-Communist governments of South Vietnam and Cambodia are "going to be able to really pull out" of their difficulties and survive in their present form.

"There must be limits to how far you're going to go towards fulfilling your commitments," said Sen. Jackson, a long-time hawk on Vietnam. "Otherwise, it becomes a bottomless pit. There comes a time when it must come to an end."

However, he added, he would support continuing arms aid to Israel, without setting any time limits, because Israel had never asked for American troops, as distinguished from weapons.

© Los Angeles Times.

House Democrats Depose Chairman Of Consumer Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP). —Democrats on the House Banking Committee today deposed Rep. Leonor Sullivan of Missouri as chairman of the Consumer Affairs subcommittee.

By a 15-13 secret ballot, the Democrats elected Rep. Frank Annunzio, a Chicago Democrat who is not a member of the Consumer Affairs subcommittee, to succeed Mrs. Sullivan. Rep. Annunzio has been a congressman since 1964.

Mrs. Sullivan, in the House since 1951, has been a strong consumer rights advocate. She also was a top defender of Rep. Wright Patman's attempt to retain his chairmanship of the Banking Committee. Rep. Patman, of Texas, was defeated by Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis.

Mrs. Sullivan, who ranked third in committee seniority, said after the vote that her removal was caused by the elimination of the seniority rule and the bartering for chairmanships.

Zambia Cancels Import Licenses

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Zambian government has canceled all import licenses issued during the last 13 months. The cancellation was described as a move to save foreign exchange following the slump in the price of copper.

The cancellation was reported yesterday by the Zambia Daily Mail, the government newspaper, which quoted Commerce Minister Rajah Kunda. The move requires all licenses to be returned to the ministry. Mr. Kunda said that importers should apply for reissue of the permits.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Kunda as saying that due to the continued fall in copper prices, the government had decided to re-examine the importation of all goods into the country.

N.Y. State Panel Mildly Criticizes Rockefeller Gifts

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP).— A citizens' committee empaneled by the state attorney general has found that gifts and loans made by Vice-President Rockefeller during his 17 years as governor of New York were "not in the public interest."

The committee said, however, that it found no intentional wrongdoing by Mr. Rockefeller who, by his own estimate, gave $507,656 to friends and employees over the 17-year period.

Any conflict with the law, the committee said in its report yesterday, "was certainly theoretical rather than substantial." The probers said they found no evidence that Mr. Rockefeller attempted to "influence his subordinates improperly" with the gifts.

The five-member committee was named by State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz to investigate possible violations of the state's Public Officers Law. It has no office, budget, staff, legal authority, subpoena power or authorization to compel the appearance of witnesses.

Mr. Rockefeller was not asked to attend a session with the committee, and he did not appear. His testimony was made available before Congress during hearings on his fitness for the vice-presidency.

Terrorist Bombs Kill 5 in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28 (AP).— The Mexican police are seeking clues to whether leftist or rightist terrorists were responsible for bombs that killed five persons and injured 27 yesterday in the provincial capital of San Luis Potosi.

Similar bombings caused heavy damage yesterday in Mexico City and Oaxaca.

The Mexico City police said they were holding one man for questioning, but "there is nothing firm." Two men were detained briefly and released.

The only clue to the identity of the bombers was a leaflet found in Oaxaca attributing the blasts to the "People's Defense Command." Officials said they had never heard of the organization.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, January 29, 1975 *

The Spreading Oil Stain

The announcement by Argentina, which was to be host to the meeting of American foreign ministers in March, that it had postponed the conference "until that time in which the conflict situation created by the Trade Act of the United States is overcome," is an example of how the problem of oil prices has made itself felt in other areas. It is also an illustration—by both Argentina and the Senate of the United States—of how not to deal with that problem.

A group of senators had tacked to the trade bill a silly clause barring members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from the tariff preferences which President Ford is empowered to grant in exchange for similar concessions. It was silly because it could obviously not affect the decisions of the OPEC in any way beneficial to the United States: Saudi Arabia, for example, would hardly find it worth while to trade off lower oil prices for favorable tariffs on its dates. And, as the Latin American reaction demonstrated, the OPEC clause does interfere with more important American interests there.

That reaction, as expressed by Argentina and reflected in the unfavorable vote in the permanent council of the Organization of American States last week, is almost as unrelated to reality as the OPEC clause. Only two Latin American countries—Venezuela and Ecuador—are members of the OPEC. And 90 per cent of their exports to the United States are already duty-free. The practical effect of the OPEC exclusion on the Americas is thus virtually nil.

But Latin American and Caribbean countries are concerned over the confrontation between the producing countries and those which do most of the world's manufacturing. Moreover, like Canada, they are extremely sensitive to the power of their big neighbor, and are trying to find means—not always sensible—to balance it. They fear the congressional nationalism reflected in the OPEC clause may affect other production cartels and they are trying, by postponing the foreign ministers' conference, to assert their own solidarity.

It is, however, hardly an efficient method of working toward goals which the producing and industrialized countries must attain if world trade is to find any rationality and equity. Discussion, not postponing discussion, is the means toward those goals. Mr. Kissinger sought to restore a genuine dialogue among the American states—one aspect of the global negotiations that must precede any workable system of economic relationships. That effort has now been delayed by the irrelevancies of Congress and the OAS. And no one on either side of the exchange will profit.

Merchants of Death

Millions of words have been written in the past three decades about the dangers of nuclear war and rightly so. But the arms that have killed more than 10 million human beings since World War II have all been conventional weapons. Most of them have been obtained through an international arms trade that makes Basil Zaharoff and the other "Merchants of Death" of an earlier era look like peanut venders.

The United States unfortunately leads the world in arms sales, which the oil billions of the Arab states and the oil-payments deficits of the arms-producing industrial nations are turning into perhaps the world's fastest growing commerce.

The recent contract for $750 million with Saudi Arabia for 60 American F-5 jet fighters and the training of pilots is unique, however. It carries the United States a long way toward becoming a large-scale supplier of both sides in both of the Mideast's arms races, that between Arabs and Israelis and that between Iran and the Arab states bordering the Persian Gulf.

* * *

In the year ended last June, American arms sales abroad more than doubled to $8.5 billion. Almost $7 billion of that was for the volatile Middle East, with Iran alone getting $4 billion on top of $2 billion the year before. Apart from $1.5 billion of arms grants to Israel during and after the October, 1973, war, gift arms in recent years have been reduced sharply by congressional opposition to the arms trade. But cash sales now have soared far above the levels of arms aid the Congress found objectionable.

The irony is that arms gifts were under the control of Congress, cash arms sales are not as yet. Arms gifts went primarily to allies and were designed to advance foreign policy interests or the security of the United States. The current level of arms sales appears to be unrelated to any coherent policy at all, despite what President Ford said at his recent press conference. Decisions appear to be made on an ad hoc basis without overall plan or high-level policy review.

The predominant factor in the booming business seems to be a directive by former President Richard Nixon on Dec. 20, 1973, creating an interdepartmental committee to spur exports, including arms sales, for balance-of-payments reasons.

The rationale evidently was that if the United States did not sell arms, other nations would.

But there obviously are other factors. The armed services have always been interested in foreign purchases that, by increasing the production run, reduce the per-weapon cost for the Pentagon's budget. American arms companies, when unrestrained by government policy, naturally will sell for profit to any buyer.

When prospective buyers have the kind of cash the oil-producing countries now possess, extraordinary results follow. Perhaps the most extraordinary is the agreement of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff of the sale to Iran of some of America's most advanced weapons—such as the Navy's new F-14 jet fighter—simultaneously with their introduction into the American armed forces.

The arms trade is no longer simply a hand-me-down business for getting rid of obsolete, second-hand weapons. The Soviet Union has supplied Syria with MiG-23 swing-wing interceptors before providing them to its Communist allies in Europe. France and Britain are seeking foreign orders not only to help oil payments, but to help their defense industries survive. France now exports more than half of its aerospace output.

After the 1967 war, the United States repeatedly sought Soviet agreement to limit arms sales to Israel and its Arab neighbors and Moscow always refused. In the Persian Gulf, it is the United States—through its enormous arms sales to Iran's Shah, who talks openly of reviving the glory of Persia's ancient empire—that has spurred a multination arms race. Soviet arms sales to Iraq helped trigger the Shah's action. Now, even the tiniest of sheikhdoms is acquiring jet fighters.

* * *

In theory, American influence for peace can be stronger with countries dependent on American—rather than Soviet—arms and a flow of American spare parts and ammunition. But Soviet arms transfers now appear to be running at half or less of the American level, with those of France and Britain still further behind.

Control and limitation of arms transfers to the developing countries—and especially to the tinderbox area of the Middle East—will not be easily achieved. But it will not be achieved at all if the United States abandons moral leadership by becoming the leader in arms sales. In view of the apparent indifference of the Ford administration to this dirty business, congressional action to revive an American policy of restraint and leadership by example is an urgent necessity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French-Egyptian Deals

If President Giscard d'Estaing goes through with it, [an arms deal with Egypt], he can expect further very understandable attacks from Israel and from some sections of French public opinion. But if he draws back he will give only a qualified advantage to Israel and unqualified pleasure only to the Kremlin and to the Arab enemies of both President Sadat and King Faisal. Egypt may well be forced back into the Soviet orbit. President Sadat himself may not survive, and the probability of a new Middle East war may grow. This could be a case where peace is better served by not forcing Egypt to return to Russia as the only country willing to supply arms.

—*From The Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1900

LONDON—It is reported on good authority from a Transvaal source that Mafeking was relieved on Jan. 23. If true, it may have the most important consequences, especially where so dashing a leader of irregulars as Col. Baden-Powell is concerned. If the relief of Mafeking has been effected it is due to the march southward of Col. Plumer and the Matabeleland regiment.

Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1925

NEW YORK—The extent of America's prosperity for the past year and the bright outlook for the coming year were shown today when the U.S. Steel Corp. held its annual stockholders' meeting and declared an extra dividend of 50 cents upon common stock, in addition to the $1.25 per share forecast. There was general rejoicing in business circles at the news, where for the past week the talk has been of hard times to come.



'They've Refused Your Bid to Buy the Alamo, but Here Are 50 Offers to Sell You the Brooklyn Bridge.'

Planet Earth, a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary

By Richard J. Barnet and Ronald E. Muller

WASHINGTON.—The power to shape our daily lives lies increasingly in the hands of the executives of global corporations. There is every reason to believe that these corporations will supplant the nation-state as the most powerful force in our lives and as the major actor in the international system.

While our laws, myths and conventions still treat the central planners of Mobil, Ford, Coca-Cola and General Electric much like the corner druggist, the multinationals are becoming more and more independent centers of enormous political power. In the process, these world managers are undermining the ability of legitimate governments everywhere to bring about necessary social change.

The most successful global corporations boast annual sales that exceed the national income of most countries, and their average growth rate is two to three times that of most advanced industrial countries including the United States.

World View

But the most revolutionary aspect of the planetary enterprise is not its size but its world view. It is the first institution in human history dedicated to centralized planning on a world scale. Because its primary purpose is to organize and integrate economic activity in such a way as to maximize global profit, the global corporation is an organic structure in which each part is expected to serve the whole.

Thus in the end it measures its successes and failures not by the balance sheet of an individual subsidiary, or the suitability of particular products, or its social impact in a particular country, but by the growth in total worldwide profits and global market shares.

Its fundamental operating principle is that the growth of the whole enhances the welfare of all the parts. Its fundamental claim is efficiency.

Global Economy

A global economy, says John J. Powers, president of Pfizer, "is no idealistic pipe dream but a hard-headed prediction: it is a role into which we are being pushed by the imperatives of our own technology."

Because the global corporation rests its claim of efficiency on its ability to view the planet as a single economic unit and to shift money, resources and people freely from one continent to another, it has transcended the nation-state and in the process is transforming it.

"The political boundaries of nation-states," declares William I. Spencer, president of the First National City Corporation, which does business in nearly 100 countries, "are too narrow and constricted to define the scope of modern business."

And to Jacques Maisonrouge, a senior vice-president of IBM, "The world's political structures are completely obsolete. They have not changed in at least a hundred years and are woefully out of tune with technological progress. The critical issue of our time is the conceptual conflict between the search for global optimization of resources and the independence of nation-states."

The power of the global corporation derives from its unique capacity to use finance, technology, and advanced marketing skills to integrate production on a worldwide scale, but the exercise of this power raises fundamental issues of conflicting loyalties.

No Sale

When Exxon refused to sell oil to the U.S. Navy because its overriding interests were to cooperate with the Arab boycott, it dramatized the reality that it was a global company with loyalties that transcended the territory of the United States.

Corporate tax-minimization strategies conflict with the national interest in protecting the tax base. Indeed, the very mobility of the global corporation permits it to undermine traditional strategies of nation-states for managing their economies in behalf of the majority of their populations.

The conflict between the global interests of the corporation and the national interests of territorially based political units is most dramatic in underdeveloped countries. When U.S.-based global companies invest abroad, corporate statesmen argue, "everybody benefits." Poor countries get needed technology, finance capital, taxes, managerial expertise, and increased exports. American citizens get more jobs, improved balance of payments, and all the other benefits of an integrated, peaceful world.

Not All Benefit

Unfortunately, the mounting evidence of the last decade suggests that everybody does not benefit. Global corporations use their superior bargaining power in weak economies to maximize profits, often at the expense of those economies.

In Latin America between 1957 and 1965, U.S.-based companies financed over 80 per cent of their operations with local capital or reinvested earnings. Contrary to their claims, they were not major sources of capital; instead they were preempting scarce local resources.

The use of "transfer pricing"—overvaluing imports to subsidiaries in poor countries and undervaluing exports from them—is widespread. According to recent studies, overpricing in underdeveloped countries has ranged from 30 per cent to 8,000 per cent and underpricing from 40 per cent to 60 per cent.

Much of the technology transferred to poor countries comes by way of global corporations, but here too their profit-maximizing strategies conflict with development needs. According to a variety of governmental studies, technology transferred from a U.S. parent company to subsidiaries in Latin America is systematically overvalued.

More important, the technology is labor-saving. The result is that the more global corporations dominate the local economy the more they aggravate the problems of income concentration and unemployment.

Despite a dramatic increase in the importance of the manufacturing sector to the Latin American economy, it employs a slightly smaller percentage of the total work force than it did fifty years ago.

Some companies such as Cummins Engine have exerted special efforts to make a positive contribution to employment. But, the net aggregate impact has been negative, particularly in countries like Brazil where the "economic miracle" wrought largely by global corporations has left the poor poorer.

Richard J. Barnet, who is co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies, and Ronald E. Muller, who teaches economics at the American University, are co-authors of "Global Reach," from which this article was adapted for The New York Times.

Talleyrand of Arabia

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—France's present policy in the Middle East was not in fact designed by Gen. de Gaulle, who changed France's pro-Israel line drastically in 1967, by President Georges Pompidou or President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Nor was it conceived by any of the able foreign ministers who have so far served the Fifth Republic—Maurice Couve de Murville, Maurice Schumann, Michel Jobert or the present incumbent, a widely experienced professional diplomat, Jean Sauvagnargues.

The real architect of the policy that today sees Paris acting as host to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, who, almost two centuries ago, began a diplomatic career of such variety and brilliance that today he is regarded as perhaps the greatest of all French statesmen.

Talleyrand said: "The art of statesmanship is to foresee the inevitable and to expedite its occurrence." De Gaulle, in May, 1967, reshaped French Middle Eastern policy according to this formula. In its essentials, it has remained there ever since.

Adage Endorsed

De Gaulle always endorsed the old British adage: "A nation has no friends or enemies, only interests." Israel had been a great friend after the 1956 Suez disaster and during the war between France and Algerian nationalists. But De Gaulle, brought back to power largely by that war and Israeli support of the OAS conspiracy against him, had no durable commitment to continue previous policy. In May, 1967, Paris switched its pro-Israeli attitude toward benevolence to the Arabs.

Since then the French have assumed an openly pro-Arab attitude. This country likes to consider itself realistic and its government has persuaded itself that it is expediting occurrence of "the inevitable." This, from France's official viewpoint, is the imbalance between Israel's dynamic and effective little population, relying upon foreign financial, military and political support, and the immense Arab world with its increasingly weighty international position and immense economic power, deriving from one word—"oil." For France "realism" alone counts, not sentiment.

The big switch came in 1967. But there has been remarkable continuity since under Pompidou and now Giscard, a "yes—but" Gaullist. Sauvagnargues himself acknowledged to me there has been no fundamental change following De Gaulle's shift.

The feeling here—understood by Sadat—is that all the peripheral parties (the United States, Russia, France, Britain) plus many Arab lands agree fundamentally that Israel should evacuate territories seized since 1967.

However, Israel must in return receive valid security guarantees from one or more external powers, including among them (hopefully) the United States, the Soviet Union and perhaps the European Community. Moreover, Paris now insists that "reality" dictates Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, headed by Yassir Arafat, should start dealing directly with each other.

Following Talleyrand's logic, France thinks this represents the "inevitable," although acknowledging that other European Community members (notably the West Germans and the Dutch) lag well behind. In the meantime, Paris makes a political "virtue" into a political convenience.

Sadat expects to complete deals according Egypt up-to-date Mirage jets (paid for by Saudi Arabia). The French dropped all pretense of banning "re-export" of weapons after many bought by Libya were flown against Israel under Egyptian colors.

Egypt's President, financed by his wealthy petroleum allies, is certain to buy French light naval craft, missiles, and above all a nuclear reactor. The latter will take the place of a reactor originally offered by former U.S. President Richard Nixon but ultimately spurned because of strings attached.

Paris claims no military danger is represented by this deal. It will be made under the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and subject to IAEA inspection. Somewhat similar safeguards did not block an Indian A-bomb developed from a Canadian reactor.

Goals

France's Middle Eastern goals allow the Arab world much leeway if it is rich enough to pay for what it wants. The French desire peace, prosperity, their own prestige and assurance against new military pressures in that key petroleum area.

They are prepared to pay for this—in the old Talleyrand sense of "expediting" what they adjudge "inevitable." And such "expediting" includes recognition of Yassir Arafat's Palestinian Liberation Organization as a valid Arab political entity with which Israel must deal.

Whether the rest of the European Community and the United States will ultimately accept this view remains to be seen. Nevertheless, both have already rearranged their political assessments since re-examining the Talleyrandian assessment of statesmanship and the price of petroleum.

Letters

Canada's Nationalism

As an expatriate Canadian journalist, who fled his homeland precisely because of the rampant nationalism described by William Borders in your edition on Jan. 22, I feel compelled to make clear two ugly points about this so-called "cultural revitalization":

1) It is the mythical creation of, and remains virtually restricted to, a small but vociferous media claque and its propagandists in government. The vast majority of Canadians do not watch American television and read American books and magazines simply because they are available but because they prefer them to their inferior Canadian competition (if one may use the term loosely). Mordechai Richler could not be more right when he says that Canada's cultural mediocrities—already heavily subsidized by the taxpayer—"are now shamelessly set on gaining by stealth—or legislation—what talent alone has denied them."

2) The current climate of "nationalism" in Canada—which again does not reflect the attitudes of the majority of Canadians but merely those of such self-appointed apostles as Peter Newman and the Toronto Star—goes far beyond the basic meaning of that word, and indeed far beyond the virulent anti-Americanism for which it has become a euphemism. It has reached a stage of hysterical paranoia reminiscent of Hitler's Germany in the mid-1930s.

PATRICK SCOTT.

London.

Backs Tunnel

The British government's decision to pull out from the channel tunnel project is shocking: not so much because we shall not have the tunnel but for the kind of economic thinking which it implies. The industrial countries of the world are in a recession, unemployment is rising everywhere, vast industrial capacities lie unused. This is just the time to introduce tunnel projects, not to cancel them! In not dissimilar circumstances Keynes said that the old Egyptians were fortunate to have the pyramids to build. A government—and a Labor government at that—which does not understand that things are made by people and not by paper money, is truly frightening.

PIETRO MANES.

Milan.

Double Lever For Kissinger In Mideast

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—The swi buildup of Israel's milita power from the wreckage of t October, 1973, war to by far t greatest strength ever has nc become one of the two fulm levers for Secretary of Sta Henry Kissinger's imminent r sumption of shuttle diplomacy.

The other lever is the promi of manifold economic goodies f Egypt—if a new Israeli-Egypti agreement is reached.

Kissinger's strategy the pa year was to give Israel the co fidence of maximum military s curity by reorganizing and r building its military machine, long and costly process that nearing completion.

The confidence of maxim military superiority would th be used, so the Kissinger the goes, to make it possible for Isr to start major withdrawals fr the Arab lands seized in 19 on grounds that continued p session of these lands as Israe security cushion would no lon be needed. Israel, in short, co find its security in armed supe ority, not occupied Arab ter tories.

The rearming of Israel achieve that purpose following t 1973 war has radically tra formed and strengthened Isra military might.

High-level Pentagon specialis say that Israel now possesses more powerful arsenal of soph ticated air munitions than a country in the world except t Soviet Union and the Uni States. Its strategic and tacti mobility, built on a force of giant C-130 Lockheed Hercu transports, with another big soon to arrive, dwarfs the mea transport available before t 1973 war.

More important, U.S. Army s visers have helped Israel integra its brilliantly commanded armo ed units with its mechanic ground divisions, discarding good the old British system completely separate commands.

Still being held in reserve President Ford, despite arde appeals from Israel, is the dreac laser-guided bomb. But the b ting here is that sooner or la Israel will be given the t One other super-modern Amer can weapon, the short-ran nuclear-capable Lance mis which is just now coming in the U.S. inventory, is also slat to go to Israel (without nucle warheads). The White Hou which badly wanted to keep th too, in reserve as a carrot Kissinger's mediation effort, furious when it learned the P tagon privately informed Cong two weeks ago that the sale of Lance had been approved.

But there is a risk in strategy of building Israeli c fidence in its security thro military power, thus redu Israel's need for holding ou Arab territory: It might bo erang. That is, having ga such military power and assurance of being able to w all-out war without Ameri supplies for three full weeks opposed to a mere six days 1973), Israel might become l not more, willing to cut a d with Egyptian President An Sadat.

Kissinger's frail lever over Eg in the forthcoming talks fo second-stage agreement on Isra occupied Sinai is economic, military.

Sadat is now negotiating sev large economic deals with m American firms for rebuilding country, particularly along Suez Canal; obtaining techn help on establishing new ind tries, developing Egyptian tra port, communication and ot modern necessities.

But these American firms not want to sign long-term c tracts or make extensive inv ments in Egypt until they irreversible signs that war not once again erupt in the Si or over Egypt's major cities.

Thus, Sadat has much to g by a second-stage agreement c ing for Israeli withdrawals fr the Sinai Peninsula. Ind many Mideast experts here h long believed that if Sadat co free himself from political pr sures of the Arab world he wo quickly make an overall agr ment with Israel and concentr on the problem of develop Egypt into a modern nation.

But Sadat is under politi pressure from his Arab allies to get too far out in front any political settlement with rael. That means Kissinger m link any second-stage Isr withdrawal from the Sinai to early prospect of another agr ment between Israel and Sy on the Golan Heights.

The fact that both Egypt a Israel are now ready to barg shows that Kissinger's two flin levers of persuasion are still wo ing, and the odds are that t will bring him another succe

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Obituaries

Antonin Novotny, Former Czech President

PRAGUE, Jan. 28 (AP).—Antonin Novotny, 70, a hard-line Communist party chief whose political career foundered in the 1968 liberal upheaval, died today of a heart ailment, the official news agency, CTK, reported.

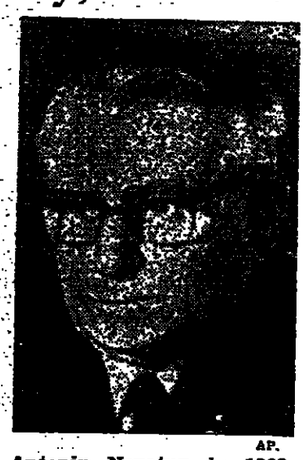
Mr. Novotny held office as party chief for 15 years until he was replaced by Alexander Dubcek in January, 1968. He resigned his post as Czech president two months later and was succeeded by Gen. Ludvik Svoboda.

In May, 1968, Mr. Novotny was swept from his party Central Committee post, his last hold on power.

Economic troubles, resistance to new ideas and unrest among writers, students and intellectuals were the basic causes of his downfall. The Dubcek regime let the press give wide publicity to the mistakes he made during his years of authority and his support withered away.

Soviet-led Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, to put the brakes on the liberalization drive engineered by Mr. Dubcek and his supporters, but it was too late to help Mr. Novotny, a taciturn, humorless man who never enjoyed much popularity.

Mr. Novotny was born in a Prague suburb and joined the Communist party at the age of 17. He was employed as a metal-worker and locksmith and rose steadily in party ranks.



AP.

Antonin Novotny in 1968.

In 1935, he was sent to Moscow as a delegate from Prague to the seventh Comintern congress and returned to become editor of a regional party newspaper.

As World War II approached and the Communist party was outlawed, he went underground. The Nazis arrested him in 1941 and he spent nearly four years in the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria.

After liberation by American troops in 1945, Mr. Novotny again became active in Communist affairs. As a member of the party Central Committee, he helped organize the coup by which the Communists seized power in 1948. In 1951, he became a member of the party secretariat and two years later became first secretary, boss of the party.

Dedicated Stalinist

A dedicated Stalinist during these years, he attended the 20th congress of the Soviet Communist party in Moscow in 1956 and heard the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev denounce Stalin. Mr. Novotny returned to Prague and similarly denounced Klement Gottwald, Czechoslovakia's first Communist president, upon whose recommendation Mr. Novotny had been given party leadership. Gottwald had died in 1953, just after Stalin.

In 1957, Mr. Novotny became president. He maintained his authority by being tough and efficient, giving in only when he had to.

A document commissioned by the present Czechoslovak leadership blamed Mr. Novotny and his associates for the developments that led up to the Soviet-led invasion. The anonymous authors criticized Mr. Dubcek for his weakness and labeled his 1968 reform "counterrevolutionary" but made it clear that Mr. Novotny bore the brunt of the blame.

Pyotr V. Gusenkov

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Pyotr V. Gusenkov, 69, the minister of medical industry, died yesterday of heart disease, the Soviet press announced today in an obituary signed by Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and all other members of the Politburo.

Mr. Gusenkov, the son of a fabric spinner, was trained as a chemist. He became minister of medical industry in 1967. The ministry supplies material to the Soviet health industry. From 1953 to 1967, Mr. Gusenkov had been a deputy minister in the Health Ministry, which runs medical services.

Felix Mariassy

BUDAPEST, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Felix Mariassy, 56, a leading Hungarian film director, died yesterday. He had a 25-year career in the Budapest film industry, and was president of the International Liaison Center for Cinema and Television Schools.

Julia Sanderson

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 28 (AP).—Julia Sanderson, 87, a vaudeville performer who became a star of Broadway musicals during the 1920s, died yesterday at her home here, where she was born and where she retired in 1943, after the death of her husband, actor Frank Crumit.

Lisbon Changes In Divorce Seen

LISBON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Portugal and the Vatican have agreed on a change in their concordat with regard to divorce, Justice Minister Francisco Salgado Zenha said in a speech published here. He said the change would probably take effect next month.

He had already indicated that the aim of the negotiations was to make divorce generally available. At present, it is available only to couples married outside the Catholic Church.

Italian Rightist Shot

ROME, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Tommaso Manzo, 26, an official of the extreme rightist Italian Social Movement, was wounded in a leg today when he was shot from a passing car here, police said. He was not seriously injured, police said.



United Press International.

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENTS—Zoya Fyodorova, and her daughter Victoria, in their Moscow apartment show letters from Jackson Tate, a former American naval officer who fell in love with Miss Fyodorova near the end of World War II. Victoria, who was born of the liaison, wants to visit her ill father in the United States and has applied for a visa, although she has never seen him. Mother and daughter, both actresses, have been exchanging letters with Mr. Tate.

8 Belgrade U. Dissidents' Ouster Voted

BELGRADE, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Serbian parliament today gave final approval to a government order ousting from teaching positions eight Belgrade University faculty members openly critical of President Tito's regime.

The order was passed under a special law, enacted last November, enabling the government to bypass the university statutes and fire the eight faculty members. The eight had been sheltered by their colleagues under the rule of university autonomy.

The faculty members, most of them philosophers, sociologists or political scientists linked to the so-called Praxis school, are considered the last group of liberal Communists in the country to have resisted a party purge initiated by President Tito more than two years ago.

Political Activities

A Serbia parliament delegate, Prof. Velibor Gavranov, said at today's session: "The actions of the eight professors over the past few years have shown that they wanted to use their teaching positions not to develop progressive scientific thoughts but as a platform for opposition political activities and politicking."

The eight are professors Mihajlo Markovic, Svetozar Stojanovic, Ljubomir Tadic, Zaga Pesic-Golubovic, Miladin Zivotic and Dragoljub Micunovic and lecturers Triva Indzic and Nebojsa Popov.

Prof. Stojanovic is currently lecturing Washington University in St. Louis and the others are in Belgrade.

The educators have said they will appeal against the ouster measure, which they consider unconstitutional. The law applies only in Serbia, not in Yugoslavia's five other republics, and was passed especially to facilitate their ouster.

Intense Campaign

The decision today followed an intense campaign of criticism by the news media and party officials in recent weeks. The Communist party has been pressing for the dismissal of the eight dissidents for the last seven years, but the faculty committee refused to comply with orders to fire them.

Leading Western intellectuals, including West German author Heinrich Böll, have sent President Tito messages and telegrams protesting the decision, which they said signaled the end of academic and intellectual freedom in Yugoslavia.

Western diplomats said the move was another indication of President Tito's determination to silence Yugoslav dissenters and press the hard-line course he set more than two years ago in order to leave a unified Communist movement after his death.

Cult Criticized

The eight faculty members, some of whom have been critical of the personality cult surrounding President Tito, advocate a more humanitarian and democratic interpretation of Marxism although they stop short of calling for a multiparty system.

They have also criticized the country's mushrooming bureaucracy and believe that the central government, out of fear that central authority would be weakened, is not allowing Yugoslavia's brand of self-management, workers' Communism, to be properly developed.

The only remaining public expression of a more liberal Communist line is the philosophical magazine, Praxis, published in Zagreb. But the recent withdrawal of financial backing threatens imminent closure, literary sources said.

Italy Thumps North America In Bridge After Reprimand

SOUTHAMPTON, Bermuda, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Italy scored a stunning 30-0 victory over North America in their qualifying match in the contract bridge world championships here yesterday immediately after the Italian team had been shaken by charges of cheating against one of its pairs.

Gianfranco Facchini and Sergio Zuchelli, the pair that was severely reprimanded by the World Bridge Federation for "unnatural foot movements,"—allegedly signals—were sidelined for the North American match by captain Sandro Salvetti, who said their nerves were worn.

The remaining Italian players, Giorgio Belladonna, Benito Garozzo, Vita Pittala and Arturo Franco, apparently were not unnerved by the series of incidents that marred the previous 24 hours. All four played steady, strong bridge throughout and it was the North Americans who made the critical mistakes.

In fact, Italy gained 17 international match points on one deal when North America arrived at a grand slam missing the ace of trumps.

Although tension was high, there were no incidents. The match had been postponed from Sunday night at the request of the Italian captain because he wanted time to conduct an investigation of the charges against his players.

Table Adjustment

In an attempt to prevent further incidents, small tables have been placed under the card tables, which make it almost impossible for one player to touch his partner's shoes with his feet. This is in addition to the bidding boxes and bidding screens that have been in use throughout the competition. These prevent partners from seeing and hearing each other during the auction.

The episode recalled the 1965 Buenos Aires affair involving charges that two British experts, Terence Reese and Boris Schapiro, used finger signals to indicate the number of hearts held in each hand.

Later yesterday, Italy, the defending champion, won its fifth straight match by a lopsided score with Mr. Facchini and Mr. Zuchelli returning to action. The victim of the Italian team was France, by a 17-3 score. The loss dropped France into third place behind North America, which had a bye.

Brazil, tied with Indonesia for the final qualifying position going into last night's battle, pulled far ahead of the Indonesians by racking up a 17-3 victory. The standings after six of 10 qualifying rounds: Italy 100, North America 65, France 63, Brazil 48, Indonesia 34.

Commons Votes Stonehouse Probe

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The government today asked the House of Commons to name a select committee of senior members of Parliament to investigate the case of runaway Labor party MP John Stonehouse. The request was approved.

Mr. Stonehouse, 49, a former Labor government minister, disappeared in Miami Beach in November. He was found by Australian immigration officials in Melbourne shortly before Christmas, and is awaiting a decision on whether he can stay in Australia. Mr. Stonehouse cited business pressures for his disappearance.

Edward Short, Labor's floor leader in the House of Commons, said that in a letter he received today, Mr. Stonehouse wrote that "although I do not intend to return to the United Kingdom, I will cooperate fully with the committee in this inquiry . . ."

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Bar Is Destroyed By Brussels Blast

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP).—A predawn explosion in a bar today shattered windows and damaged merchandise in many of the fashionable shops in the Galeries Louise shopping mall.

The bar, La Rotonde, was destroyed. No one was hurt. Police said they believed the bar had been bombed.

Greece Proposes World Court Get Aegean Oil Issue

ATHENS, Jan. 28 (AP).—Greece proposed to Turkey yesterday that their conflicting claims to oil-prospecting rights in the Aegean Sea be submitted for arbitration to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The office of Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis announced that the proposal was made since no ground for negotiation has been found in the exchange of views between Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Caramanlis said that he made the proposal through the Greek ambassador to Ankara.

Since last year, Greece and Turkey have made conflicting claims to oil rights in the Aegean. The dispute was temporarily shelved following the Cyprus crisis, but was renewed last week after belligerent statements by Greek and Turkish officials.

The Greek Premier said that by suggesting the issue be submitted to international arbitration he proved the country's intention to solve the crisis peacefully. He called on Turkey to adopt the same outlook.

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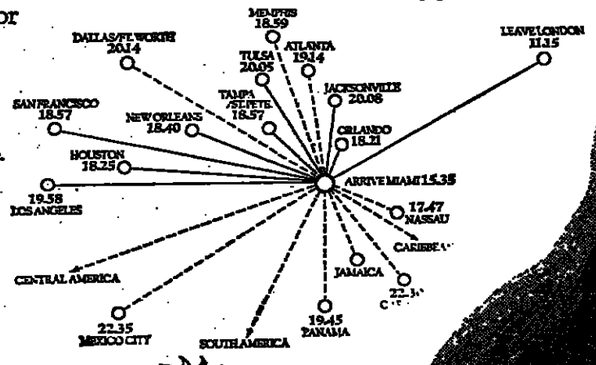
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FASHION

Givenchy—Top Clothes For Clients, Designer

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Givenchy, often accused of designing only to please customers, has made his spring and summer collection to please himself as well. It is new, exciting and complete enough to rank with the greatest Paris collections.

Givenchy does the skinny look, and with authority.

The daytime clothes bring back the kind of real, masculine tailoring that hasn't been offered to women for a long time. They are in complete contrast to the melting softness of the evening clothes. This is an accurate reflection of the average woman's life today—the push-push of a career, children, or whatever, and the need to turn feminine later.

Givenchy brings back gabardine in a big way for daytime wear. Though he has a special feeling for honey beige shades and a rosy brick all through the collection, he uses gabardine in all colors. The collection starts with just-above-ankle-length gabardine dresses, worn (don't ask me where) with ballet slippers and goes on to dresses, coats and suits. Among the most effective are the white gabardine suit with striped blouse and the pin-striped navy version—both are tailored and with straight skirts, well below the knee. Determined little hats go with all the daytime clothes.

All of Givenchy's daytime dresses have a similar cut: a soft, *bloused top with square armholes* and a wide sleeve above a wide belt and a skirt with only slight fullness.

Givenchy also shows the chemise in a narrow version that is even narrower toward the hem.

"Be sexy," Givenchy is said to have told his models when they started the evening half of his collection, but he need not have worried. Made of the softest chiffons, georgettes and occasionally mat jersey, many dresses are cut to the waist, front and back, though they still cover the shoulders. A second, even more romantic look is the dress that is almost a chemise but shaped with a high yoke or a hint of an Empire waistline.

The cover-up look is dead in Paris. It has been replaced by the bare top dress with shoestring straps. Though many of Givenchy's dresses are sleeveless, others have breezy kimono sleeves or a cape.

Many evening dresses are made of those soft, blurred impressionist prints that are prevalent in Paris, but others speak out with *bright flowers*, like the bright garden under its own tangerine coat or Abraham's brown and beige roses in a dress that leaves one shoulder bare.

Ungaro

Ungaro's collection is small but interesting. Though the skirts, often at mid-knee or even shorter, don't irreparably damage his collection, they do put him in the category of ready-to-wear.

His big news though, is in his coats that certainly ought to write the obituary for linings. His coats are unlined; they are also cut with no seams and made of bantam weight silk, crêpe de chine, cashmere or wool crêpe. They feel like marabou.

For all his raincoat fans who have been buying them for years, Ungaro has produced a new beauty. It is of double-faced silk, with different black and white geometric patterns inside and out.

This season Ungaro has given up mixing prints. His dresses are of one pattern only and that pattern, the popular blurred dots. *Many of his dresses are two-piece* with V-neck, kimono-sleeve tops belted above slim skirts.

Chanel

At Chanel the best things come right from the old sketch books that *Chanel left behind*. Luckily there are still people in her workrooms who remember what Chanel liked and know how to carry out her look.

Among the most Chanel-like productions are the diagonally striped red and navy jersey and the red tweed with navy crêpe blouse and braid. A pale blue coat, skinny through the shoulders and slightly flaring through the skirt, has the Chanel touch, too.



SIPA-Press.

Two evening gowns by Givenchy.

Italians Search Varese Houses For Stolen Art

VARESE, Italy, Jan. 28 (AP).—Police searched houses of suspects today in what they said was a vast racket smuggling stolen art works from Italy to Switzerland. The racket was discovered after police stopped a truck towing a wrecked Volkswager in which 12 stolen paintings had been hidden.

Police said that the discovery of the camouflage ended a month of investigation into links between art smugglers on both sides of the Swiss-Italian border near this *north Italian city*.

The tow truck was stopped Monday on its way toward the Swiss border. The truck was loaded with iron scrap. The paintings in the towed car were estimated to be worth between 300 and 400 million lire ($465,000 to $620,000). The works, all on canvas, dated back to the 16th and 17th centuries.

The driver, Bruno Marta, 38, was arrested and charged with receiving stolen goods. The search of several houses in nearby towns led to the seizure of more art works and antique furniture.

In a separate investigation, police recovered a large baroque painting stolen from a church in Varese four days ago. The painting was hidden under a bush near a village inland from the town of Luino on Lake Maggiore, close to the Swiss border. The canvas was wrapped in plastic and undamaged, police said.

Scotland Yard May Have Found Missing Renoir

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Scotland Yard said yesterday that it has recovered a painting believed to be the Renoir that vanished from an air shipment between London and the United States six months ago.

The Renoir, entitled "Woman in a Flowered Hat" and worth an estimated $148,000, has not yet been positively identified. Police said its owner was thought to be U.S. art collector Samuel Maslon, who sent it to London for sale last August.

The painting did not reach its reserve price and was crated to be flown back to Mr. Maslon's *home in Minneapolis*. It was missing when the crate arrived.

Turner Show for U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—An exhibition of paintings by J.M.W. Turner is to be shown in the Soviet Union, the British Council has announced. The 40 oil paintings and about 450 watercolors and drawings to be shown in Leningrad and Moscow will be chosen largely from the *current Turner bicentenary exhibition* at the Royal Academy.

MOVIES IN PARIS

The Pale Count Rises Once More

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT).—In "Blood for Dracula" (at the Concorde and St. Germain Studio in English), the pale count rises from his coffin again in a version of the story produced by Andy Warhol and directed by Paul Morrissey.

Though the Dracula legend may be as old as the Carpathians, the *source for the movie versions* is relatively recent. It is a novel, "Dracula," written in 1897 by Bram Stoker, actor Henry Irving's press agent. Stoker, it was rumored, took his employer as his model for Dracula. It seems more likely that Stoker was inspired not by Irving personally but by one of his macabre roles.

The novel was first dramatized in 1927 and ran for three years as a Broadway play before the script was sold to a movie company.

For his film, Morrissey used an original story. The count, wasting away in his Romanian castle, must have virgin blood or die. He visits Italy, bites the throats of several young women—but they are not virgins. Through a series of grotesque circumstances, he happens on some virgin blood, laps it up only to be attacked by a class-conscious peasant.

Morrissey has staged this nonsense with a *sardonic smirk*. His tongue-in-cheek approach lends all that happens an aspect of burlesque. Udo Kier, with his roaming, bulging eyes, is more a junior Peter Lorre than a replica of the "official" Dracula, Bela Lugosi. Joe Dallessandro, the strapping leading man of other Warhol productions, is an Italian farmer with New York accent. But Morrissey has been unsparing in Grand Guignolism, the maiming and doing to death of the wicked count being so graphically depicted that the audience gasps.

* * *

"Juggernaut" (at the Ermitage and the Saint-Michel in English) trades on audience appetite for disaster films. Technically, it falls into the category of the delayed-action thriller with catastrophe constantly threatening.

Someone has placed bombs on a British passenger ship en route for New York and attempts to shake down the shipping line in exchange for information about how to dismantle the explosives. A bomb squad is parachuted to the ship. Tension mounts as *close-ups of the squad leader* (Richard Harris) trying to defuse the bombs are intercut with a Scotland Yard manhunt in London. Richard Lester maintains an excited pitch throughout but the characters are the customary stencils: the calm captain (Omar Sharif), his girlfriend (Shirley Knight), the inquisitive children, their anxious mother, the fearless hero. Everyone is uniformly courageous but the inclusion of a hysterical coward might have augmented the situation theatrically.

* * *

Terence Young's "The Klansman" (at the Ermitage in English) is a rough melodrama of racial conflict in rural Alabama. Time: the present. It contains rape, castration, murder, beatings and Klansmen conferring on lynchings, all staged with the utmost realism. It is based on a novel by William Bradford Huie. Lee Marvin is the sheriff and *Richard Burton is a Southern* gentleman who advocates social justice.

* * *

"Paolo il Caldo" (in its original version at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées) alternates between being a dreary chronicle about a Sicilian family and a lugubrious sex farce. Deathbed scenes are followed by smutty jokes with the overheated Paolo ending up a depressing and embarrassing case.

* * *

Jon Voight is badly miscast as a crusading German journalist hunting down old Nazis and new Nazis in "The Odessa File" (at the Gaumont Ambassade in English). To make matters worse, Voight has seen fit to "deepen" his characterization by an accent which suggests that he has strayed from a Little Theater performance of "Potash and Perlmutter." Maximilian Schell—who is the crippled ex-SS officer secretly plotting a comeback—would have been better suited to the leading role.

* * *

The Mexican film, "Mécanique Internationale" (at the Studio de l'Etoile in Spanish) offers no blood-drinking monsters, no extortionists, no Klu Kluxers on the rampage, no playboys and no neo-Nazis.

Rather, it records with sympathy and comprehension the experiences of an ordinary, work-a-day family which, wanting to see a crosscountry auto race, spends a night in an overcrowded motor camp. There is no contrived plot; all the incidents have the ring of reality. The episodes showing the father berating his wife and daughter for their suspected flirtations are salty and humorous. There is moving pathos when his aged mother, who has come along, dies suddenly, casting a stark shadow over the carnival atmosphere. Luis Alcoriza reveals directorial distinction with his apt camera-of-truth narration.



Udo Kier in Andy Warhol's and Paul Morrissey's "Dracula."

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" *is approached in a "youthful, frolicsome"* manner by Edward Berkeley, director of the New York Shakespeare Festival, Mel Gussow reports. The stage is bare except for tall chrome poles and all the changes of scene are accomplished by lighting. Gussow feels that this production "could serve as a good introduction to the play for young people." Richard Ramos plays Bottom as "the hammiest of ham actors" while Edward Herrmann as Thisbe turns in a death scene which is "a model of comic hysteria." Larry Marshall as Puck becomes "a sassy, urban urchin." Best, however, are Kathleen Widdoes and George Hearn as Titania and Oberon—"Every time that they are on stage, the language shimmers and the play becomes magical."

"Mister Runaway" is an English-language version of Liliane Atlan's play, inspired by the author's own experiences as a French Jew hiding in German-occupied France. Four Jewish children are captured and taken to be killed. Their companion on the journey, a German soldier called "Mister Runaway," becomes a confessor to the children though in so doing he is regarded by his fellow soldiers as a turncoat. The situation sounds impressive but Mel Gussow found it "awkward and static as theater" and adds: "The only person who seems to have any real life on stage is the title character, and much of that is a result of the performance by William Newman. In contrast to the actors *playing the children and their* oppressors, he has a quiet strength and dignity." Arthur Bartow directed.

Spain Tourism Declines

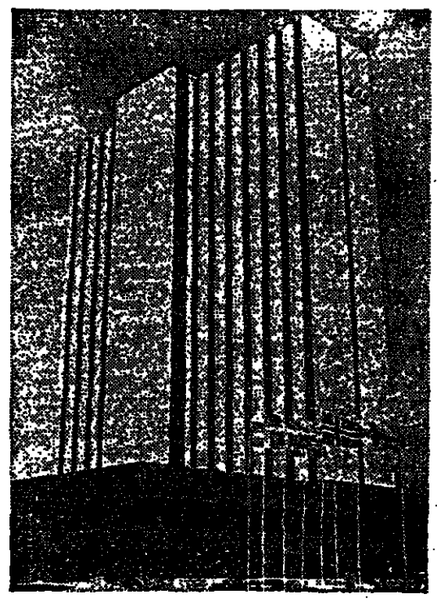
MADRID, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Thirty million tourists—12 percent fewer than in 1973—visited Spain last year, according to the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

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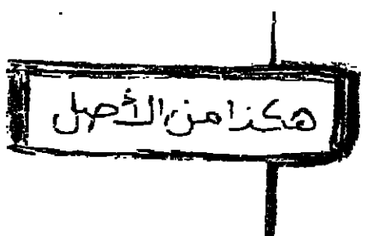
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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1975

Economic Boost Urged in Japan

Report Counter To Official Line

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—...e Ministry of International ...ade and Industry (MITI) has ...ged that government spending ... boosted to counter a deepening ...cession.

...A ministry report published to... said domestic economic ac...ity is slumping more severely ...an expected. Consumer spend... is stagnant, exports have be... to taper off and corporations ... postponing capital investment ...ograms, the report said. Pro...ction cuts in major industries ...e averaging 30 to 40 per cent, ... added.

...Release of the report coincid... with a speech by Toshio Doko, president of Keidanren, Japan's club of big business interests, to a private research institute. Mr. Doko said the government's demand control program aimed at eliminating inflation has resulted in economic overkill. While urging that the fight against inflation not be abandoned, Mr. Doko called for a greater degree of attention to anti-recession programs.

His remarks, and the thrust of the MITI report, contrasted with comments by Bank of Japan governor Teiichiro Morinaga.

The central bank chief told a meeting of regional Bank of Japan officials that tight money should be maintained even after the conclusion of the spring wage negotiations in order to make the recent improvement in prices take root in the economy.

The comments by Mr. Doko and the MITI report also contrast with cabinet policy speeches made last Friday at the opening of the first parliamentary session of 1975.

There, Prime Minister Takeo Miki, Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira all said top priority would continue to be placed on the fight against inflation.

The three cabinet ministers acknowledged that certain measures would have to be taken to aid severely depressed sectors of the economy, but the emphasis they placed on these actions differed considerably in degree from the positions taken by MITI and Mr. Doko.

The MITI report, which was based on a survey of current conditions in major industries, implied that the government's official forecast of a 4.3-per-cent real gross national product growth rate in the year beginning April 1 may be too optimistic. The Trade Ministry said the economy would not necessarily turn upward "automatically" as inventory levels decline.

As a result of the report, Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto is expected to propose an acceleration of public works spending, an increase in housing loans and an expansion of credit to small business from three government-sponsored financial institutions.

...J.K. Companies Seek Curbs ...n Car Imports From Japan

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—...itish car manufacturers, badly ...rt by the economic recession ...d a relentless inflation, are ...ain pressing hard for govern...ent protection against the in...ow of imported cars, mostly ...om Japan.

...They have gained some sym...thy but have failed so far to ...n over the Labor government. ...British government officials, ...hile showing understanding of ...e difficulties faced by the car ...dustry, have declared in effect ...at they see no reason to justify ...gislation restricting imports of ...apanese vehicles.

...In his annual statement to ...areholders, British Leyland ...airman Lord Stokes gave a ...mbre warning. He said that ...e entire British motor industry ...ced the threats of massive re...ndancies and lay-offs, and ...edicted a halt to business ex...nsion in the industry over the ...xt three years.

...British car makers and left...ng trade union leaders have ...elled their attacks at Japa...se cars, which have been grad...lly replacing ball-bearings and ...lor television sets as the most ...nsitive of all imports from ...pan.

...The case was raised in Parlia... ment recently by Ray Carter, Labor MP for Birmingham, where British Leyland has one of its major factories.

The thrust of his argument was that a "growing imbalance" in car trade between Britain and Japan had resulted from "very serious obstacles" laid by the Japanese against British car exports and that therefore the British would be justified to do at least the same to the Japanese imports.

In addition to tariff barriers, Mr. Carter claimed that the non-tariff impediments in Japan took the form of difficulties in getting type and design approvals, lack of advance notification of changes in design requirements, close links between local car manufacturers and dealers, and high "mark-ups" placed on foreign vehicles.

The Labor MP proposed setting a deadline for reciprocal arrangements with Japan, preferably within 12 months, and that if this could not be met, he said, Britain should take unilateral action—putting some kind of ban on the import of Japanese cars.

Rebutting Mr. Carter's argument, Under Secretary for Trade Eric Deakins said that the alleged non-tariff barriers had not stopped West German and American car producers from expanding their exports to Japan.

Official British figures show that Japanese car exporters increased their share of the British market from 0.4 per cent in 1970 to 6.5 per cent in the first 11 months of 1974. But at the same time in the Japanese car market the share of imports from all sources has also risen from 2.7 to 22.6 per cent.

Mr. Deakins said the imbalance in Britain's car trade with Japan had one cause—the British industry's inability to meet demand, either at home or in Japan, and inability to exploit export opportunities there.

...ollar Firms ...n Reaction ...o Selloff

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT).—The ...llar continued to decline ...roughout Europe early today ...t recovered by late afternoon ...show some sharp gains for the ...y.

...Dealers described the recovery ...a technical reaction to an ...ersold position and noted that ...erators who had sold dollars ...ort, anticipating further de...nes, rushed into the market to ...er their positions by buying ...llars at the first signs of an ...provement. These purchases ac...ntuated the turnaround.

...The recovery also followed ...me ...ue saber rattling suggesting ...re forceful central bank action ...arrest the dollar's erosion. ...nch Finance Minister Jean-...re Fourcade, speaking at an ...ernational business forum, ...rned that the dollar's con...ued depreciation could have ...ave consequences" for Europe's ...ility to find markets for its ...ds. This might force Euro... take "concerted action," he ...d without elaborating further. ...e estimated that the dollar ...uld be worth around 4.6 ...nch francs.

...n an interview published in ...s morning's financial news...per Les Echos, he noted that ... dollar could fall as low as ... francs—its historic low set ...1973—but quickly added that ...h a rate could not last long. ...Trying to sell airplanes with ... franc so expensive against the ...llar "is not easy," he noted.

...After falling to 4.26 francs, ...m from yesterday's close of ...25, the dollar rallied to 4.2775 ...cs in Paris.

...The gain in Switzerland, how...r, was more dramatic. After ...ing another new low at 2.41 ...iss francs, down from yester...'s record low of 2.4275, the ...llar recovered in late trading ...2.47 francs.

...n Frankfurt, the dollar re...nded to 2.3115 deutsche marks ...er falling to 2.9 early today ...m yesterday's close of 2.96 DM. ...e Bundesbank reportedly ...ght $25 million at the fixing ... stayed out of the market the ...t of the day.

...Foreign exchange dealers re...ted that formerly quiet Swiss ...ks were buying dollars heavily. ...ne U.S. banks, which had ...n bearish, also began buying ...the opening of the U.S. busi...s day, they said. The buying ...s so strong that some dealers ...ported the Federal Reserve ...tem was supporting its cur...cy, but the dollar appeared ...do well without the Fed's ...p, they said.

...Despite the dollar's improve...nt, many dealers do not ex...t it to stage a major recovery ...n. A Frankfurt dealer noted ...t West Germany is due to ...ort the size of its December ...de surplus tomorrow, adding ...t this is bound to be in ...rp contrast to Washington's ...cit for the same month. ...e result could be new dollar ...akness, he said.



United Press International

White-jacketed clerks in booths on New York Stock Exchange, where trading volume is at record level.

Strong Rally in N.Y. Stocks Follows Fall in Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The strong rally and heavy turnover on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday and today were the culmination of an upsurge that has been developing over the last six weeks or so.

During this period interest rates have plummeted to 7 per cent from as high as 12 per cent for major-bank certificates of deposit and to as low as 4 per cent from 9 7/8 per cent for commercial paper. As a result large amounts of money that had been invested in these high-yielding cash equivalents have been moving into the stock market.

Led by institutions, investment funds have been pouring into a wide range of stocks with high yields and low earnings ratios. Now, fund managers have also started bargain hunting for stocks in industries long under pressure, such as the retail and automotive areas, thereby providing an impetus for the latest big market move.

"The fall in short-term rates makes high-yielding depressed equities more effective," noted Rick Lang, director of sales and trading for Coleman & Co. "If you get enough excitement in the stock market, speculators always try to come in and play the game."

Since the middle of December, the stock market—as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average—has advanced about 18 per cent. And in two of the last 25 years—as measured by the Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks—the market direction in January has determined the direction for the entire year.

This direction is unlikely to continue for too long in a straight upward line, but the roar that erupted on the floor of the Big Board at the closing gong yesterday symbolized the euphoria among market professionals that develops when large volume and high prices combine to bring renewed hope to their financially depressed industry.

Japan Firm Files Petition Of Bankruptcy

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Sana Kogyo KK, a leading dealer of spinning machine parts, has filed with the Osaka district court a petition for bankruptcy, leaving an estimated 9 billion yen ($30 million) in liabilities, the court said today.

Local press reports said the company blamed the bankruptcy on sagging demand and on uncollectable receivables totaling about 600 million yen caused by the business failures of its customers, such as Sakamoto Spinning Co. and Aeromaster Co.

Sana Kogyo, capitalized at 135 million yen, reported 9.43 billion yen in sales in the half year ended Sept. 30, 1974.

French Develop New System For Nuclear Power Electricity

MARCOULE, France, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—French engineers have built a new type of nuclear power plant designed to reduce France's dependence on Arab oil and U.S. nuclear fuel.

What is probably the world's most advanced nuclear power plant, a liquid metal fast breeder reactor, puts out 250,000 kilowatts of electricity to the French national grid from a site here. In its name, "liquid metal" refers to the use of liquid sodium to cool the nuclear reactor; "fast" means it uses high-energy neutrons to sustain the chain-reaction of fission; "breeder" means it produces more plutonium than it consumes as part of the fuel.

Its great advantage lies in its ability to use the waste uranium that is beginning to pile up around the world because it cannot be used in most of the conventional nuclear plants.

French government engineers took but five years and $140 million to build the experimental plant. By contrast, U.S. breeder reactor plans have bogged down in red tape, court suits and price increases that have doubled the cost of the plant and may push the final cost well over $2 billion and delay completion until the mid-1980s.

The French are already eyeing foreign markets. An engineer says General Electric has been interested, and Bechtel Corp., the U.S. engineering concern, said recently it has started a two-year study for the French government on possible commercial exploitation of French breeder technology.

If the French reactor, named Phenix, runs as well as engineers expect, a commercial version called Superphenix is planned as a joint venture by France, Italy and West Germany.

Some U.S. engineers say the Phenix design would have to be modified at great expense to conform to certain U.S. regulations —such as those for earthquake protection. Even so, John Taylor, who heads Westinghouse Electric Corp's breeder project, warns that "if we lag with the breeder in this country there's no doubt that the French will move into world markets."

With Volume at Near Record

N.Y. Prices Rise Across List

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices today extended the gains of yesterday in near-record trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.11 points to 694.77 after soaring 25 points yesterday. About 1,025 issues advanced to 535 declines. The Dow was up 5.01 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 31.76 million shares close to the record 32.13 million shares set yesterday.

Analysts said that considering the extent of market gains since the start of the year, and especially yesterday, profit-taking was inevitable. They said the market performed well in absorbing most of it.

Brokers added that the underlying attitude appeared positive. Heavy volume of the past two sessions showed a strong revival of interest by the institutions, they added.

Analysts explained that with U.S. interest rates falling, institutions no longer found short-term debt issues attractive and were returning to stocks.

In the economic news, a cut in the bank prime rate to 9 1/2 from 9 3/4 per cent continued to spread with analysts predicting another 1/4-point cut soon.

International Business Machines rose 16 7/8 points to 179 3/4 in active trading. The issue last traded on Friday before opening in mid-session today.

After Friday's closing, the Securities and Exchange Commission suspended trading in IBM to give investors time to evaluate the impact of a federal appeals court decision voiding a private anti-trust judgment against IBM in a suit brought by Telex Corp.

Telex remains suspended, last closing at 3 3/8.

In other computer stocks, Burroughs slipped 2 1/4 to 69 3/4, National Cash Register was 18, up 1/2, and Honeywell 24 5/8, unchanged.

Upjohn sank 3 5/8 to 33 3/4 in heavy trading. A block of 76,200 shares of the issue traded at 33. The company said it continued to have confidence in its oral diabetes drugs despite a study confirming earlier findings that the drugs are related to a high incidence of death from cardiovascular disease.

In other pharmaceuticals, Syntex fell 2 1/8 to 31 3/4, Merck was 63 5/8, down 3/4, and Bristol-Myers 51 3/4, ahead 1 3/4.

Kennecott Copper slipped 1 3/4 to 35 1/4. The company reported sharply lower fourth-quarter operating net.

In other coppers, Inspiration Consolidated was 30 1/4, up 1 3/4, Copper Range 22 3/4, up 3/8, and Phelps Dodge 31 5/8, up 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.46 to 73.24.

Westrans closed at 23 1/4, off 1/8.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.81 to 65.09.

GM to Spend $3 Billion On Shrinking Its Autos

By Thomas O'Toole

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (WP).—General Motors Corp. will spend $3 billion in the next four years making smaller and lighter cars in all models except their sub-compact model the Vega.

Weight and size reductions will start this year with the Cadillac. By the time the 1978 models go on sale, all Buicks, Pontiacs and Chevrolets will be smaller and lighter.

"We're talking about weight reductions of between 500 and 1,000 pounds," Ernest Starkman, GM vice-president for environmental affairs, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which began its 141st annual meeting yesterday.

"The biggest weight losses will occur in the biggest cars, the smallest in the smallest cars. There will be no weight reduction in the Vega because it is as light as it can go." Mr. Starkman said the weight reductions should increase mileage and this year's lightweight Cadillac should show a 25-percent improvement in fuel economy.

He said the lighter Cadillac will appear this April and weigh 1,000 pounds less than the average 5,100-pound 1974 Cadillac. It will also be two feet shorter and almost a foot narrower than the 1974 model. Its engine size will shrink to 350 cubic inches from the 500 cubic inches of the 1974 Cadillac.

"The lighter Cadillac will have a somewhat different appearance," Mr. Starkman said. "While I don't like to use the term, it will be more boxlike."

The lightweight cars will definitely have smaller engines, he added. "We hope the American public will drive the car that goes zero to 60 (miles an hour) in 18 seconds rather than 12 seconds," Mr. Starkman said, "because that's where we're going."

Of the $3 billion General Motors will spend shrinking their cars, Mr. Starkman estimated that more than half would go into tooling up to produce the new cars. The rest of the money would go into changing the engine design, improving the transmission and doing the engineering needed to shrink the cars in size.

U.S. Anti-Pollution Device May Emit Worse Car Fumes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ). — Anti-pollution catalytic converters used on most 1975-model cars might in a few years cause more pollution problems than they solve, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said yesterday.

"If we don't take steps" there is a "potential for a bigger problem than we solved," conceded a top EPA official in discussing sulfate emissions from vehicles equipped with oxidation catalysts.

The catalysts control emissions from hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide from cars. But Roger Strelow, assistant EPA administrator for air pollution, told a press conference that preliminary studies by the agency show that health risks from sulfates emitted by the catalysts could soon outweigh their other benefits.

Danger Level Nears

If the auto industry continues to rely heavily on catalysts, the danger point could come as soon as the 1978-model year nationally, and probably sooner in California, where anti-pollution standards are more stringent, Mr. Strelow said.

He emphasized that the EPA conclusions are tentative and that studies are continuing. Mr. Strelow said the sulfate emission problem could be solved by traps to catch the chemicals, by changes in the catalyst system and by reducing gasoline's sulfur levels. The latter would have to be ordered by Congress and could raise gasoline prices one cent to two cents a gallon.

Mr. Strelow also said that the auto industry could achieve current anti-pollution standards without using catalysts. The industry was initially opposed to catalysts, but, figuring they probably would be needed eventually to meet continually more stringent standards, has begun to use them sooner than necessary, according to the EPA official.

In recent months the auto industry has to a large extent endorsed use of the catalysts. This is especially true of General Motors Corp., which has said in advertisements that the devices permitted it to make adjustments to cars that have improved fuel economy.

A GM spokesman said yesterday that the company would not immediately comment on the EPA statements. But he did say the company stood by a statement made in September in which GM said: "It is recognized that the catalytic converter doesn't produce sulfates nor increase automotive sulfur emissions above the present very low levels of non-catalyst cars."

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allegheny Ludlum

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	247.5	197.2
Profits (millions)	7.1	6.9
Per Share	1.16	1.13
Year		
Revenue (millions)	981.9	763.0
Profits (millions)	45.1	28.8
Per Share	8.15	4.79

American Express

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	566.0	502.7
Profits (millions)	35.7	38.0
Per Share	0.50	0.53
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,138.3	1,904.9
Profits (millions)	156.8	150.9
Per Share	2.18	2.0

Baltimore Gas & Elec.

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	608.8	473.6
Profits (millions)	92.1	85.2
Per Share	2.86	2.96

Consolidated Edison

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	628.1	446.9
Profits (millions)	30.7	18.4
Per Share	0.50	0.21
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,439.5	1,763.3
Profits (millions)	164.6	137.3
Per Share	2.68	2.34

Crane

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	289.1	248.2
Profits (millions)	17.0	7.4
Per Share	3.35	1.43
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,144.0	947.1
Profits (millions)	56.1	20.6
Per Share	11.05	3.93

First Bank System

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	14.7	13.7
Per Share	1.00	0.92
Year		
Profits (millions)	56.2	51.8
Per Share	3.81	3.51

First Pennsylvania

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	5.7	12.4
Per Share	0.43	0.96
Year		
Profits (millions)	35.7	43.3
Per Share	2.73	3.35

Hercules

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	369.0	302.0
Profits (millions)	12.5	20.6
Per Share	0.28	0.49
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,525.0	1,155.0
Profits (millions)	93.7	91.1
Per Share	2.21	2.18

Heublein

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	384.4	337.5
Profits (millions)	14.8	13.1
Per Share	0.70	0.62
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	740.7	644.7
Profits (millions)	31.3	28.1
Per Share	1.48	1.33

Imperial Corp. of America

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	229.6	204.6
Profits (millions)	25.1	26.8
Per Share	1.72	1.81
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	59.3	53.5
Profits (millions)	6.2	6.9
Per Share	0.42	0.46

Kennecott Copper

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	397.7	397.3
Profits (millions)	22.2	46.6
Per Share	0.67	1.41
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,691.7	1,425.5
Profits (millions)	186.6	159.4
Per Share	5.08	4.81

Kimberly-Clark

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	351.0	298.8
Profits (millions)	15.1	17.7
Per Share	0.65	0.76
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,440.0	1,178.0
Profits (millions)	95.3	76.9
Per Share	4.10	3.30

Koppers

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	266.1	193.0
Profits (millions)	11.7	7.5
Per Share	1.99	1.31
Year		
Revenue (millions)	914.2	723.9
Profits (millions)	47.8	29.5
Per Share	8.16	5.14

Merrill Lynch

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	231.6	218.2
Profits (millions)	14.9	16.4
Per Share	0.41	0.46
Year		
Revenue (millions)	800.6	760.1
Profits (millions)	37.5	36.7
Per Share	1.04	1.02

Nabisco

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	530.6	421.4
Profits (millions)	14.7	8.0
Per Share	0.92	0.50
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,793.0	1,458.6
Profits (millions)	45.5	44.0
Per Share	2.85	2.75

National Steel

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	696.1	533.5
Profits (millions)	39.7	29.9
Per Share	2.13	1.61
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,727.8	2,103.3
Profits (millions)	175.8	98.1
Per Share	9.44	5.27

Public Serv. Elec. & Gas

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	403.0	280.2
Profits (millions)	41.1	30.0
Per Share	0.63	0.45
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,455.9	1,076.3
Profits (millions)	153.8	131.5
Per Share	2.35	2.61

Reynolds Metals

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	486.5	402.3
Profits (millions)	26.5	28.0
Per Share	1.48	1.57
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,993.2	1,449.8
Profits (millions)	111.1	45.1
Per Share	6.23	2.41

Seaboard Coast Line

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	364.0	325.2
Profits (millions)	28.5	29.3
Per Share	1.96	2.01
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,420.9	1,230.0
Profits (millions)	97.9	75.8
Per Share	6.73	5.21

Tenneco

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,374.0	1,089.0
Profits (millions)	76.5	80.9
Per Share	0.94	1.07
Year		
Revenue (millions)	5,000.0	3,910.0
Profits (millions)	321.5	230.2
Per Share	4.08	2.86

Texas Eastern Trans.

Year	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,064.9	826.9
Profits (millions)	95.1	88.6
Per Share	3.71	3.43

Union Bancorp

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	a0.8	a5.5
Per Share	a0.07	a0.47
Profits (millions)	b0.8	b5.5
Per Share	b0.07	b0.47
Year		
Profits (millions)	a18.1	a22.0
Per Share	a1.54	a1.86
Profits (millions)	b17.0	b21.7
Per Share	b1.45	b1.83

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Union Carbide

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,410.0	1,040.0
Profits (millions)	152.0	74.0
Per Share	2.49	1.22
Year		
Revenue (millions)	5,330.0	3,940.0
Profits (millions)	530.0	291.0
Per Share	8.69	4.78

Union Oil of California

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,270.6	781.7
Profits (millions)	55.5	51.0
Per Share	1.36	1.25
Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,420.0	2,600.0
Profits (millions)	288.0	180.2
Per Share	7.03	4.40

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January 28, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
61¼	30½	AbbtLb 1.32	13	97	50⅝	50½	50½+	⅝
61¼	28¼	ACF In 2.40	9	35	42⅜	41¼	41¼—	1/8
1.85	7	AcmeCley 1	6	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	4	30	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13¼	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		20	10	9½	9½—	⅜
5¼	1⅜	Adms Millis		8	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
11¾	3	Addressog		202	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11⅞	6½	Advinv .30e		67	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
31	15⅛	AetnaLI 1.08	7	521	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Aguirre Co	6		6¼	6¼	6¼	
13⅜	5⅜	Ahmans .20	5	573	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
4¾	1⅜	Aileen Inc	6	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
53	35⅛	AirPrd .20b	15	478	54⅜	53	53¼—	⅛
14⅞	10	Aircoinc .90	5	121	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
2⅝	1	AJ Industrls	6		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
24	9¾	Alcana 1.20	5	28	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
13	7⅛	Ala Gas 1.18	7	11	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
29⅞	5⅜	Alaska Intrs	7	67	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
24⅝	12⅝	Albanyln .60	5	22	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
11⅜	4	AlbertoC .36	19	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17⅜	10	Albertsn .60	8	72	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	½
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.40	5	379	22½	22	22 —+	⅛
9⅜	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .20	11	45	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	11	45	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
23¼	9¾	Alison Mtg	4	85	6	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
12⅛	6¼	AllegCp .40a	3	21	8	8	8	
32¾	20⅛	AlleLud 1.60	3	56	24⅜	23¼	24⅛—	⅛
41	29⅜	AlleLud pf 3		2	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	
21⅛	11¾	AllgPid 1.52	9	244	18½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	AlmGrp .40	4	32	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
54¼	43	Alt1Ch 1.80	6	407	33½	32½	33½+	½
22⅝	8¾	AlldAmt .54	8	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
17½	9⅛	AlldProd 1	4	6	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
35⅝	23¼	AlldStr 1.20	5	24	31⅜	29⅞	31⅛+	1
47	19⅜	Alld Supmkt		18	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	
10⅜	6⅛	AllisChal .25	4	90	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
7¾	3½	AllrtAut .56	6	42	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
17⅜	6¼	Aloha Pf .72	4	13	9⅜	9	9⅛+	⅛
15⅜	12⅞	Alcoa 1.34	6	250	34	32⅞	33⅜+	1
35	21½	AmalSug .2e	2	39	32⅝	32	32½+	⅜
52⅝	39¾	Amax 1.75	6	100	37½	36⅝	36¾+	⅛
122	77	Amax pf3.75		4	89½	88	88	
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	4	49	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	
5	2⅜	Amerd .24	4	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
32	16⅝	Amerce 1.20	3	16	16¼	16¼	16½+	⅛
39	25	Amrc pf2.60		3	29½	29	29½+	⅛
2	72⅝	A Hos .30a	2	1000	17¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
69½	39⅝	A Hes pf3.50		50	45⅞	44¼	44½—	⅛
16¼	5¾	AAirFilt .44	8	109	10⅞	10	10⅞+	⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airlin	13	358	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
7½	3⅛	A Baker .20		10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
39¾	27¾	A Brnds 2.56	7	167	37	36¼	36¼—	
28⅜	11½	A mBdcs 5.80	1	4	341777	1	1	74+
28⅛	12⅜	AmBdcst .80	4	32	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
9⅞	4¾	AmBkIM .36	6	89	7½	7½	7½	
31⅜	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	180	31¼	31	31½+	⅛
23¼	18	A Can pf1.75		16	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
15	1½	AmCen Mtg		42	3¾	3½	3½+	⅛
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	9	17	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
15	7¾	A Cyan 1.50	8	646	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞+	⅛
19⅜	6⅛	AmDrlg .50	32	228	20¼	19½	19⅝+	⅛
41	15	A DisTel .52	11	188	23¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
6⅛	2⅜	AmDualVt		22	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
13	9¾	ADul pf.84a		11	12	11¼	12 +—	⅛
27¼	13½	AmElPw 2	8	970	19⅜	18¾	19 +—	⅛
7¼	3½	AFamily .24	4	49	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
6	1¾	AmFin .20		18	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	AGITel 1.98e		23	22⅜	22¼	22¾—	⅛
19⅛	13	AGencV 1.32		39	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
16	7	A Gnins .60	4	200	10	9¾	10 +—	⅛
26⅜	6	A Gin pf1.80		20	20½	20½	20¾+	⅛
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	5	47	11	10⅞	11 —+	⅛
44⅞	26⅛	A Home .80	24	1437	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛+	⅛
41⅜	18¾	AmHosp .30	25	621	32¾	30½	31⅜+	1
4	1¾	Am Invest		23	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	2¾	A Medici .12	6	134	4	3⅞	4 +—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	A Medicorp	69	238	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
13⅜	3¼	AmMot .20e	5	880	5¼	5	5⅛	
41⅛	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	6	162	38¾	37½	37½—	⅜
7⅞	3	Am Seating		3	5	5	5 +	⅛
15⅜	5¼	AmShip .60	71	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
17⅜	13	A Smelt 1.80	4	290	17¼	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7¾	AmStnd .80	5	240	12¾	12½	12½+	⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		28	42⅜	42	42	
13⅜	5½	AmSterl .20	9	344	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
32⅜	22⅝	AmStores 2	4	95	32¼	30½	31½+	⅛
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1656	¼	11-16	¾+	1-16
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9	2731	48⅞	47¼	48⅝+	⅝
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		247	52⅜	52½	52⅜+	⅛
42	29⅛	ATT pf3.74		18	45⅝	45	45⅛—	⅛
48⅛	28½	ATT pf4.24		21	44	43¾	43¾+	⅛
18⅜	6¼	AWatWk .44	5	8	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
28½	12⅜	AW4.1pf 1.23		2100	15⅝	15½	15½—	
13⅜	8⅛	Ameron .90	4	14	11	10⅜	10⅞—	⅛
4¾	2¼	AmesD .10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1.4⅜	9¾	Amelek 1	6	37	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
24	9	AMF In 1.24	6	291	13½	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
27⅜	12⅛	Amitac Inc .25	5	35	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
45⅜	20⅜	AMP Inc .27	22	x467	27	26½	27 +—	⅛
9⅜	6½	Ampco .40a	3	31	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
4⅜	2	Ampex Corp	3	131	3½	3¼	3¼	
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	3	29	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
33⅜	23⅜	Amstar 2.16	2	157	28⅞	27¾	28½+	⅛
46½	34	Amst pf2.65		1	48	48	48	+1⅛
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		19	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	5	61	46	45½	45 +—	⅛
11½	7	Amtel .32	4	3	7¼	7½	7½—	⅛
30	13½	Anacond 1e	3	241	16⅞	16½	17⅛+	⅛
18⅜	12	AnchrH 1.08	6	21	17	17	17	
27⅝	15½	AnderClay 1	5	95	25½	24	24	
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	7	24	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
21	11½	AnsulCo .62t	4	103	15⅞	15½	15¾+	⅛
15⅜	9⅝	Apache .50	5	45	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅛
15⅞	8⅜	ApcoOil .49t	3	72	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1	Apco Corp		397	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13	4½	APL Corp 1	6	57	12⅜	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
12⅜	7½	APL pfCl .06		6	11½	11½	11½+	
9¾	5⅜	APL pfB .58		1	10	10	10	
5¼	⅞	Applid Mag		13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
100	46	ARA Sv 1.46	11	66	35¾	35½	35⅝+	⅛
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	26	7¾	7½	7½	
25⅞	18½	ArcaiN pf 2		5	21¾	21½	21½	
2⅜	13½	ArchrD .25b	10	711	16⅜	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
4⅝	1¼	Arctic Entr		27	2¼	2	2	
11¼	2	Aristar	4	22	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
19¾	11½	ArizPSv 1.36	6	x284	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛—	⅛
27¼	15¾	ArkBest .44	16	22	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	⅛
87¼	15¾	ArkLG 1.76	5	76	24½	23½	23½—	⅛
4⅜	1	Arlen RltyD	4		2¼	2¼	2¼	
28⅜	18⅜	Armco 1.60a	4	494	26¾	25⅞	26 —	⅛
31½	22	Arm pf 2.10		5	27¾	27¼	27½	
57	43	Armr pf4.75		2250	47½	47½	47½	
32¼	14¾	ArmstCk .92	10	262	22½	21¾	22¼+	⅛
22⅜	11¼	Arm Rv 1.40	6	32	15¾	15¼	15⅜	
14⅝	9⅝	AroCorp 1	5	5	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
10⅜	5	ArvinInd .52	11	39	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛
104½	52⅛	ASA 1.20e		121	66¾	65	65½—	⅝
27⅜	15⅝	AshdOil	4	231	20¼	19½	19¾+	⅛
55¾	31	AshlO pf2.40		2	40	39	39	
31⅜	13¾	AsdDrG 1.40	7	279	21½	20⅝	21⅛+	2
22⅜	16½	AsdSpg 1.48	4	28	18⅜	17¾	18⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5¼	Athlone .40	3	97	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50c	5	24	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
26¾	12	AtlCyEl 1.58	6	66	16¾	15⅞	16 +—	⅛
17¾	13	AtlRich 2.50	10	635	85⅜	85¼	85⅜—	⅛
107½	102¾	AtlRich pf2.50		146	146	146	146 —	
24⅜	18	AtlRc pf2.80		128	30⅜	57¾	57⅝—	
2¾	1	Atlas Corp	29	40	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	
7	3⅛	ATD Inc .20	4	77	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
56⅞	20¾	AutDat .20a	20	164	35	34½	34¾+	⅛
31½	13¼	Autom Ind		48	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
8⅝	2	Avco Corp	11	262	4¼	4	4 +—	⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		41	¾	11-16	¾	
25⅜	9	AvcoCp pf	18		15⅜	14⅜	15⅜+	⅛
44	21¾	AveryPd .28	15	137	33⅜	32	32⅝+	⅛
21½	4¼	AvisInc .40	6	86	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
9¾	4¼	AvnetInc .38	3	212	6¾	5¾	6⅛+	⅛
47½	26¼	Avnet pf2.50		1	33¼	33½	33¾+	⅝
65	18¾	AvonPd 1.48	13	1235	30¾	28½	29⅞—	1⅛
22⅜	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	14	28	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛

B

87¼	11½	BabckW .88	6	169	17⅛	16½	17 +	⅛
5½	2¾	Bache .10fe		272	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
19¾	3½	Bakerfl .20	6	150	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
42⅜	22½	BakerOil .72	18	x218	31	30½	30⅝	
14⅜	5	BaldDH .40a	4	17	7	6¾	6¾—	⅛
14⅝	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6	16	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
25⅝	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	6	197	18½	18⅛	18⅜—	⅛
88½	48½	Balt pfB4.50		210	50	50	50	
24⅛	10⅜	BanCal 1.34	10	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	21	128	27⅜	26½	26½—	⅛
5¾	2	Bangr Punt		7	4¼	4	4	
12½	6¼	BanP pf1.25		40	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	98	29½	23⅝	29½—	⅛
27¾	8¾	Bk of Va .88	5	39	12	11½	11⅝—	⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	5	124	37¾	35½	37⅛+	⅛
34	16	Barb&Il .80e		9	22⅜	22½	22½+	⅛
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	15	302	14¼	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
22¾	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		60	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	Bastinc pf2	3	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
26	24	Basic pf2.50		210	27	27	27 —+	⅛
16¾	10¾	BatesMf .20	3	19	15	14⅜	15 —+	⅛
28⅜	14¾	Bate Mf pf 1		3		18⅞	18⅞	⅛
22¼	3⅜	Bathind .40	5	537	6¾	6¼	6½	
45	17⅜	BauschL .60	9	600	26¼	25½	25⅝+	⅛
48⅝	24⅛	BaxtLab .10	31	315	36¼	35¼	35⅜+	⅛
14½	12	BaySt1c 1.20	5	13	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅛
6	3⅜	BaykCig .32		21	4¾	4⅜	4¾+	⅛
28⅞	18	Bearing .32	8	33	17½	17¼	17¼—	⅛
17¾	11⅞	BemisCo 1	6	27	17¼	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
38½	28	Bendix 1.80	6	38	27⅞	27	27	
49½	31	Bendix pf 3	5		40½	40½	40½+	⅛
27⅜	11¾	BenlCp 1.25	5	478	16	15¾	17⅝+	⅛
42⅜	16½	BenrF pf4.50		37	4744	47¼	47¾+	⅛
28½	3⅛	BenSM 2.20a	3	10	6⅞	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
6	2½	BengtB .97a	3	21	2¾	2½	2½	
11½	1⅞	Berkey Pho		96	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
6	2½	Best Prod	6	89	4⅜	4	4⅜+	⅛
36½	23½	BethSt1 2	5	1373	28½	28¼	28¼+	⅛
57⅜	24¼	BgThrs .60b	16	18	57½	56⅝	57½+	2
41½	28	BlackDr .40	22	470	24⅞	24	24⅜+	⅛
7½	3⅜	BlairJhn .48	10	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
15⅜	9⅜	BlisLau 1.16	4	10	13¼	13¼	13⅛	
14½	7	BlockHR .40	11	312	14¾	13½	13⅝	
21¼	12	BlueBell .88	6	49	21¼	17⅜	16¼+	⅛
31½	7	Bobbie Brks		3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
20½	11¾	Boeing .60a	5	231	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
19	9⅝	BoiseCas .50	4	762	14¾	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
19¼	13¼	BkMont 1.50	6	8	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
25¾	15⅛	Borden 1.30	9	988	24⅜	23⅝	24 +	⅜
22⅜	12½	BorWar 1.35	9	125	16⅝	15⅞	16 +	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Bormans	7	41	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
29¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	157	18⅜	18¼	18½	
12½	4½	Braniff .20a	5	606	6	5⅞	6 +—	⅛
47¼	29⅜	BriggS 1.40a	13	49	42	41¾	42 +—	⅛
56⅜	38¾	BristM 1.52	14	276	52	51½	52 —+	2
38	25	BristM pf 2		5	30½	30½	30½+	1⅛
14⅛	5½	BritPet .40e	2	986	7¾	7⅜	7½	
15½	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	64	15⅜	15¼	15½	
20⅝	11½	BkyUG 1.72	7	43	15¼	14⅞	15 +	⅛
9⅞	5⅜	Brown Co	2	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅜
28½	13¾	BwnGo 1.60	7	68	16⅛	15¾	15⅞+	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	BwnShrn .20	6	25	6⅞	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
13⅜	4⅛	BrwnFer .20	7	278	7	6⅝	7 +—	⅛
19⅝	7⅛	Brunswk .40	5	1820	10⅝	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	3	6	10⅜	10¼	10¾+	⅛
28⅜	3	BT MI 1.45e		61	5¼	4⅞	5 —	⅛
45½	19	BucyErie 1	15	179	34⅛	33	33½—	⅜
13½	7	BuddCo .80	6	74	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
69	43	BuddCo pf 5		x100	51	51	51	
7½	2¼	Budlin .22t	5	20	3½Q	3⅜	3⅜	

—74/75— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	14		2	14½	12	14⅜	½
27⅜	14	Builder Inv		18		4⅝	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
23	6¾	BulcwW .72	4	31		8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
21⅞	19½	BunkHill 1.92		6		21½	21½	21¾+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	9	78		5¾	5⅜	5½—	⅛
17⅜	9⅜	Bunkr pf1.50		7		13¾	13⅜	13¾+	⅜
26½	13¾	Burlind 1.20	6	234	18	17¼	17½	17½—	⅛
49⅝	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	x329	42⅜	41¼	41¾—	½
7⅜	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		x13	7¼	7	7 —	⅛
26¼	12⅜	Burndy .72	6	85	17¼	16½	17 +	⅜
113	61⅛	Burrgtn .60	19	606	73	70⅝	70¾—	1⅛

C

26⅞	9⅜	CabCab For	3	84	4½	4¼	4½—	⅛
29¾	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	126	16½	16⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Cadence Ind		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4¼	2½	Caesars Wrl	5	31	3¾	3½	3½	
4½	1⅜	Cal Finanl	6	20	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
21	12⅛	CalP Utl 1.52	6	19	15¼	15	15⅛	
20¾	6½	Calfshs .32	8	49	9	8¾	8⅞	
14¾	1⅜	Camon Brn	15	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
47½	19⅜	CamRL .60a	8	77	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
37⅜	22¼	CamSp 1.24	13	201	33½	32¾	33½+	⅛
18¾	10⅜	CdnPac .86e	7	155	16⅜	16	16	
13¾	6⅜	CanelR 1.10	8	9	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
39¼	16⅜	CapCit Corn	9	12	25⅜	25⅛	25½	
3	13⅜	Cap Hold .24	15	165	25¾	24⅜	25 —	⅛
21	1¼	Capit Mtg		25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	65	33½	32¼	33 +	½
4¼	1⅜	Carling OKe		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	4	2	12½	12½	12⅝+	⅛
57	32	CaroC&On .5		288	53½	52½	53⅛+	½
9½	4⅛	CaroPrp .60	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	491	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	116	21⅜	20¾	21¼+	1
17	6	CarrCp .52	28	502	9¼	9⅛	9½—	⅛
14⅜	8½	CarrGn .80e		3	11	11	11	
31	12	CarthWl .80	9	26	19⅞	19¼	19⅜+	⅜
9⅛	4¾	CartWall .40	10	140	7¾	7¼	7¼+	⅛
11	6	CascNGs .92	7	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
17⅞	10	CastICk .80b	6	88	15½	14⅜	15¼+	⅛
69¾	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	14	510	58⅞	56¾	58 +	1⅜
2¼	¼	Cavngh Crn		77	¾	11-16	⅝	
65⅜	25	CBS 1.65	10	285	27	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
27½	17½	CCI Corp		34	19⅜	18¾	19⅛+	⅛
17	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	30	14⅜	14¼	14½+	⅛
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	244	28⅜	28⅛	28½+	⅛
15⅝	3¼	Cencolnc .20		148	4¾	4½	4½	
3⅜	1	Centex Ind	8	169	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	7	26	15⅞	14⅞	15¾+	⅛
20⅜	10	CenIlLt 1.60	8	33	16	15⅜	15⅞+	⅛
25⅜	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		x200	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
15⅞	8½	CenIlPS 1.20	5	118	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
17⅜	11¾	CenLaSE 1.28	8	18	16¾	16½	16½	
17¾	11¾	CenMaPwr 1.84	6	34	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
17⅜	10¾	CenSoNW 1.16	7	354	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	
23⅞	9⅜	CenSoya .60	7	102	13	12⅝	13 +	1
23⅞	13	CenTel 1.12	10	112	20¼	19⅝	20 +	⅜
12½	6½	Centrm Data	5	322	8¾	8	8⅝+	⅛
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	54	13½	13	13⅛+	⅛
19⅜	6½	Cert-feed .60	13	40	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
19	11⅜	CesnaAir 1	5	51	14⅝	14¼	14⅜+	⅛
19	7⅞	Champlnt 1	4	166	14⅜	13⅞	14	
22	14½	Chmi pf1.20		16	15¼	15¼	15½+	⅛
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	8	512	10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
15½	7

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
38¾	23⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	243	28⅞	23½	28½	
9¼	3¼	ResrvOil .10	4	71	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
19¼	12	RetailCred 2	7	6	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
31⅞	1	RevcoDS .32	11	45	20⅞	19⅞	20¼+	⅛
13¼	5⅞	RevCop .12e	2	97	7¾	6⅞	7⅛—	⅜
31¾	38¾	Revlon 1.20	14	141	50⅜	50	50⅛—	⅜
4¼	2¼	Rexham .20	3	x54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼
10⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	6	31	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅛
34¼	22	Rexn pf2.36		2	28⅛	28½	28½+	½
39	37¾	Reylnd 2.88	6	670	54⅞	54¼	54⅝+	⅜
39	35¼	Reyln pf2.25		74	60	59⅞	59⅞+	½
16⅛	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	3	526	18⅛	17½	17⅞+	¼
54	42½	ReyM pf4.50		7	48⅞	47⅞	48 +	½
10¼	3⅞	ReySec .50a	11	49	9	8½	8¾	
12⅜	8¾	Richardsn 1	3	14	11⅛	11	11	
30¼	13⅜	RichMer .64	9	182	17½	17	17 —	⅜
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80		7559	12½	12	12¼+	¼
15⅜	9⅞	RiegelT 1.20	4	10	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
16¼	7¾	RioGran .60	4	37	11⅞	11¼	11¼—	⅜
10⅞	7	RioGr pf.80		10	8¾	8½	8⅝+	¼
18¼	2½	RiteAid .12	10	404	6⅛	5⅞	6	
25⅜	10¼	RivianF .90	9	130	17	16	16¾+	⅜
17½	8⅜	Robshaw .90	9	17	12	11⅞	12	
19⅜	12⅞	Robrtsn 1.30	4	8	16⅞	15⅞	16 +	⅛
15⅛	8¼	Robins .24a	11	458	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅞	10	RochG 1.24b	8	52	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	¼
30	8⅜	RochTel .76	9	27	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
11¼	4⅞	Rockowr .44	4	38	7⅜	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
28⅜	18	Rockwlint 2	5	410	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞—	⅜
72⅞	48	RkInt pf4.75		2	55	54	55 +	2
25⅞	16	RkInt pf1.35		88	18	17⅞	18	
94¼	43⅜	RohmH 1.28	10	114	56⅛	55	55½+	⅜
20½	8	Rohrlnd .90	6	109	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
19¾	6⅝	Rollinsin .25	10	102	13½	13¼	13¼—	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Ronson .28	9	29	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
16½	8¾	Roper 1.10	4	14	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅜
29⅞	12⅜	RorerA .90	11	122	21¾	20⅞	21 +	⅛
37⅞	16⅝	Rosario .40a	13	108	30⅞	27½	30⅛—	⅛
18⅞	6⅞	RoyCCol .64	9	218	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
36	22¼	RoyID 2.71e	2	308	30⅞	30¼	30¼+	⅛
7½	2⅞	Roylnd .45t	2	98	4½	4⅛	4¼—	⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	72	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅜
39⅜	9⅝	Rubbrm .36	2	18	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
15⅝	6¼	Rucker Co	7	124	12½	12	12¼+	⅛
1	5½	RussTog .76	4	45	8	7½	7⅞+	⅜
31⅞	3	Ryder Sys	4	434	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼

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74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅞	23¼	SabinR .48b	10	2	28½	28½	28½+	¼
3½	1⅜	Safegrd Ind	5	33	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	9	006	41	39⅞	40⅝+	1⅛
7⅜	2¼	Saga Corp	4	82	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	242	40½	39	39¼+	1
13⅝	8¼	StJoLtP 1.12	8	8	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	36	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	6	94	24⅞	24½	24½	
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	22	4¾	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	110	12¼	12	12⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	Sandrs Asso		128	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
14	7¼	Sangamo .70	5	21	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
13⅞	5½	SJuanR .20t	7	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
36	21½	SFeInd 1.60	6	165	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅜
10	6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		8	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
50⅜	13	SanFeInt .30	8	161	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜
8	4⅜	SargWel .32	8	28	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
12½	2¾	SaulRl 1.19e	4	57	4⅞	4½	4½+	⅛
13⅛	6¼	SavanE .84r	5	52	8	7⅜	8 +	⅛
15⅞	8½	SavnEA .33e		3	11	11	11 +	⅛
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		6	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
6¼	2¼	SavODr .15e	7	48	4	3⅜	3⅝	
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		45	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	3	189	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	3	41	3	3	3 +	⅛
8¼	2	Schaefer Cp	27	10	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
75⅞	41½	SchergPl .80	24	677	53	51¾	52½	
57½	13¾	SchlitzBr .68	11	790	21⅜	20⅞	21½+	1⅜
33¾	73	Schlumb .60	27	564	99⅞	95⅞	97¼—	1⅞
13¼	8½	SCM Cp .50	3	198	11¾	11¼	11½+	¼
7¾	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	5	31	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
14¼	6⅝	ScotLFd .58	4	22	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	
25⅛	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	5	241	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	ScottFor .68	5	31	9¼	9	9⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	ScottPap .68	7	318	14	13⅞	14	
15⅛	3¾	Scottys .10	8	84	6¾	6¼	6½+	⅛
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	47	11¾	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
39⅞	24	Scovil pf2.50		1	29	29	29 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	ScudDuoVl		46	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
8½	6	Scud pf.82k		63	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
18¾	9¼	SeaCont .20	3	23	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
34¼	19¼	SeabCL 2.20	4	517	29⅛	27⅞	29⅛+	⅞
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	7	61	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
47⅞	24⅞	Seagram 1.0	15	57	36	35	35⅜+	⅜
7⅞	3	Seagrv .25p	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
13⅞	6⅝	SeaidPw .72	5	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
38¾	11⅛	SearleG .45	3	682	13	17½	17⅞—	¼
90⅞	41⅛	Sears 1.60a	15	946	60⅞	59¾	60⅞+	1⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Sealrain Lin		108	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
66¼	16⅞	Sedcoinc .13	9	1349	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
6⅜	2⅜	SvcCpInt .10	4	25	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	5¼	Servomt .60	4	45	8⅛	8	8¼+	⅛
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	6	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
12⅞	5⅛	Shapell .10	5	76	9½	9	9⅜+	⅜
72⅞	30¾	Shel.Oil 2.60	5	168	47	45¾	46¼+	1¾
24⅞	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	2	15	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
7	4	ShellrGl .36	4	81	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
29¾	21½	ShelGl pf3		3	30	29½	29¾+	⅛
16½	10⅛	ShlGl pf1.40		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
17⅛	18⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		9	15⅝	14⅝	15 +	⅞
40⅝	25⅞	SherwW 2.20	5	46	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
63	52	Shr W pf4.40		z100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	1⅜
11⅞	7⅜	SierrPac .92	6	101	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
22⅞	12¾	SignalCo .90	2	139	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
40⅞	29	Signal pf2.20		8	37	36	37 +	½
42⅛	18⅞	SignodeCp 1	8	47	28	28	28 +	⅛
4	2⅛	SimPre .10e	6	18	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅞	9½	Simm .88a	7	64	14½	14	14¼—	⅛
39	8⅛	SimpPat .33	13	310	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝+	⅛
41	10	SingerCo 2	8	477	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
53⅛	25¼	Singr pf3.50		14	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛+	⅞
15⅞	7¼	SkaggCo .60	8	81	15⅞	15⅜	15½—	⅛
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	2	55	55	55 +	½
18	6¼	Skil Corp		29	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	90	53	9⅝	8	9 +	1
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .24	1	335	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
54⅞	30⅛	SmithkIne 2	12	445	46¾	45½	46⅛+	1⅜
16¾	6⅛	SmithTr .45	4	19	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Smucker .80	7	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	⅛
17⅞	5⅛	So.aBas .60	4	65	8¼	7⅞	7¾—	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Sonest 1.66c	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10¼	4⅛	SonyCp .02h	12	962	6	5⅞	6	
41⅞	26⅛	SooLin 4.50e	5	24	32⅝	32	32¼+	⅝
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	
13⅜	8⅜	SCarEG 1.48	8	292	13	12⅜	12⅞—	⅛
32	22¼	SCEG pf2.50		1	25½	25½	25½+	¼
19½	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15¼	6⅝	Southdown	3	212	10⅞	10½	10⅝+	⅛
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		24	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	39	13⅜	13	13	
15	5⅛	SoeatPS .56r	5	7	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
19⅞	14⅛	SoCalE 1.68	5	361	19½	19	19 —	⅜
17⅛	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	x1910	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
34	22	SoInGE 2.28	7	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	⅛
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	91	47¾	47¼	47½+	1½
37¾	25⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	16	33	32¼	32½—	⅜
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	1191	31⅞	30⅞	30½—	¼
52⅝	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	179	42½	41¾	41¾—	⅜
53⅞	36	SouRy pfA3		4	45¾	44¾	44⅝—	¼
9⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		4	6	6	6 +	⅛
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.60	8	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
22	13⅛	Southld .40b	10	174	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
10⅛	3⅞	SwstFor .20	3	45	7⅛	6⅞	7	
22⅞	11⅜	SwIFI pf1.50		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	54	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅛	4	Sparton .24	5	33	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
13⅜	6⅝	SperryHut 1	5	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
37	26	Sprry H pf3		16	29¼	28¾	29¼+	½
44⅜	23⅛	SperryR .76	8	677	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝+	1⅛
21⅞	5	Sprague El	2	176	7⅝	7⅜	7½+	¼
13⅜	8¼	Spring M .75	4	109	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	10	89	17⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅜
43⅞	20	Squibb .84	15	240	30⅞	28⅞	29½—	¼
50½	24	StaleyM 1.60	6	278	51⅜	49⅞	51⅛+	1⅜
25⅞	18⅛	StPoor 1.92a		37	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
60⅜	40	StdBrands 2	16	391	62	59	59½—	1⅛
43⅛	22⅛	StBPaint .28	34	91	35	34⅛	35 +	⅜
36⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	759	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
45⅞	39⅞	StdOil Ind	6	1249	43⅞	43	43 —	½
86	37⅛	StOilOh 1.36	20	146	59⅞	58	58¼—	¼
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	21	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	10	8	7⅞	8	
16⅜	7½	Standex .52	4	51	10⅞	10	10½+	1⅛
31	12½	StanWks .96	7	20	19⅛	18½	19 +	¼
12⅞	5⅞	Stanray .60	4	34	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
21⅞	13⅜	Starrett 1	6	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞+	¼
16⅛	1⅛	StaMul Inv	2	32	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13⅛	8⅞	StnMS 1.10z		34	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
50⅜	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	6	21	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞+	½
7⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .48	6	5	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	⅛
41⅛	16	SterDrug .70	14	443	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	
12⅞	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	20	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	3	335	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	51	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅜
17⅞	11⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	26	16¾	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
89⅞	51⅛	StoneWeb 2	9	75	49⅞	48	48⅞+	1⅞
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
16⅞	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	6	12	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	5	116	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
10	6	StridRite .65	7	18	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
31⅛	18	StuWor 1.32	3	26	23¾	23	23¾+	1⅛
30½	15⅛	StW pfA1.40		8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Suavo Shoe	4	165	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	x16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
12⅜	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		31	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	69	11⅞	11½	11⅝+	⅛
61⅜	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	78	37	36⅛	36⅞+	⅜
55	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25		103	40½	39⅞	39⅞+	½
20½	9⅛	Sunbeam 1	7	519	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
27⅞	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	6	189	17	15⅞	17 +	1
45⅞	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		4	37⅞	37¼	37⅛—	⅛
24⅛	7⅛	SunshMn .48	10	49	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅞	11⅞	SupValu .90	6	25	17½	17⅛	17⅜+	⅜
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	14	24	169	165½	167¼+	6¼
8⅝	2⅝	SupmkG .20	5	52	4¼	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
25	8⅛	Superscpe	3	322	13	12⅛	12⅞+	½
12⅞	2	Sutro Mtge	7	10	4	3⅞	4	
8	3⅛	Swank .48	4	80	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛+	⅜
29⅜	10⅛	Sybron .72	7	250	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	34⅛	34	34⅛+	1⅛
9⅞	2⅛	Systron Don	23	41	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛

T

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅞	10⅜	TaftBrd .60	6	66	16½	15⅞	16¼+	1⅛
10⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		53	3⅛	3	3	
7	4⅞	Talley .60	5	109	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
11⅛	7⅜	Talley pfB 1		11	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞+	⅛
17⅜	8¾	TampaE .96	9	142	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
26	9⅞	Tandy Corp	7	215	19⅜	18½	19⅛+	⅜
9⅞	3⅛	Tappan .40		44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
9⅛	4	Technicolr	5	47	6½	6¼	6⅜+	¼
15	4⅝	Technicon	10	5	7½	7⅛	7½	
47¾	18⅛	Tektronx .20	9	94	23⅞	23	23½+	1⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Telecor .25	3	17	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
15	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	5	59	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	½
8¼	1⅛	Teleprmpt		194	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24¼	16⅜	Tenneco 1.60	6	597	24⅝	24¼	24½+	⅛
4⅝	1	Tenneco wt A		329	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
91½	62⅛	Tennc pf5.50		27	91⅞	90⅛	90⅛+	⅛
24⅛	11¼	TesoroP .40	3	291	16½	15⅞	16¼+	⅛
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	4	1077	25⅞	24⅞	25⅜+	⅛
34¼	24	TexCom .90	13	37	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	290	30⅛	29⅜	29⅝—	¼
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	126	26	25	25¼—	1
32⅛	20⅛	TxGs pf1.50		2	26½	25	25 —	1½
36⅝	20⅛	Texsglt 1.20	6	163	26⅛	25¾	26⅛+	⅜
21⅞	8¼	TexasInd 1b	12	22	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
115¼	58⅜	TexInst 1	17	628	70⅛	68⅞	69⅞+	½
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	9	89	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
28½	19½	TexPLd .55e	11	7	22	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
25	16⅞	TexUt 1.16	10	492	22⅛	21⅛	22 —	⅛
13¼	2⅛	Texfi Ind		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
22⅞	11⅛	Textron 1.10	5	133	15½	15	15⅜+	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		9	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛+	⅞
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		6	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
17¾	8½	Thiokol .70	4	51	11¾	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
49⅞	24	ThomBet .72	15	41	30¼	31	30	
11⅞	5	Thomin .40b	6	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	11	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞+	¼
7⅛	4	ThriftDg .40	10	31	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
22⅞	9⅛	TI Corp 1	7	53	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛—	⅛
47⅛	25⅛	TidwatM .60	9	61	32⅝	32½	32⅞+	1⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Tigerin .40e	5	315	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
41⅛	24½	TimeInc 2	6	25	30⅞	30½	30⅝	
1⅛	8⅛	TimeMir .50	8	50	14	13⅛	13½+	⅛
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	56	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	
20	8¼	Tish Rlty		36	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
11⅛	4⅞	TobinP .15e	39	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		1	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
28⅜	15⅛	ToledoEd 2	7	155	19⅞	19	19½+	½
15⅛	5⅛	TonkaCp .40	3	28	7	6⅞	7 +	½
	4⅛	TootRol .40a	8	9	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
36	3⅛	TraneCo .96	12	102	18	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
45⅛	25⅛	TranUn 1.56	11	14	36	34⅞	34⅞—	1½
18⅞	4⅛	Trans W Air		404	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	TranWF .16	6	23	9⅛	9	9	
19⅛	5⅞	Transam .57	10	503	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	Tralnc 1.67a		13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Transcn .45	6	17	7⅛	7		
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
19½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	64				
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	6	260	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
45	21⅞	Travelr pf2		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
18	3⅞	TRE Cp .80t	39	90	6⅞	6½	6⅛—	⅜
27½	13⅛	TriCon 1.33e		90	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
34⅛	26⅞	TriCn pf2.50		1	30	30	30 +	⅜
27⅛	3	TriSou Mtge	2	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
14	9¼	Trialnd .50a	4	17	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
13⅜	5	TriangPfc .40	4	8	7⅛	7½	7¼+	⅛
26	8¾	Trinity .80	4	175	14⅛	14	14	
22⅛	6½	Trop.ca .20e	14	307	16	15½	15⅞+	⅜
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	5	327	15⅞	15½	15⅝+	⅛
57½	37⅞	R 7.50	TW/p4					
57½	37⅞	TRW pf4.50		34	47	47	47 —	½
59⅛	36	TRW pf4.40		9	52	52	52 +	1
12⅜	7	TucsonG .84	6	290	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TwenCen .20	23	114	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	TycoLb .10e	7	67	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
20⅞	13	TylerCp .40	4	33	16	15¾	15⅞+	⅛

U

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅞	13	UAL In .20a	4	586	15⅜	16⅛	16¼+	⅜
22⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	4	17	20⅛	18⅞	20 +	1⅛
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
14⅞	7¾	UMC Ind 1	4	91	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
15⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr	2	17	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅞	9¼	Unarco .50b	3	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
43⅜	26⅛	UniNV 2.59e	6	2	37	39	39 +	1⅛
18⅜	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	6	134	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
63	37⅛	UnCamp 2	7	111	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞+	⅛
45	31⅛	UnCarb 2.70	5	1755	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛—	⅛
19⅛	7⅛	UnCom 1.23	7	40	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Union Corp	19	62	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	416	11⅜	11	11¼+	⅛
99	66	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	75⅛	75½	75½+	4
		UnEl pf2.72		10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
3⅞	1⅜	Un Fidelity	15	546	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
56⅛	27⅛	UnOCal 1.98	4	177	38⅛	37⅛	38 +	⅛
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		13	49⅝	48⅛	48⅞+	⅛
97⅛	51⅛	UPacCp 2.60	10	420	69⅛	67⅛	68½+	1½
11	1⅜	Unl..na Inc		22	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Uniroyal .70	5	319	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
93⅛	62	Uniryal pf8		z290	71	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	6	355	35⅞	35	36⅛	
95⅛	73⅛	Unit Air pf 8		11	95⅛	95	95 +	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Unit Brands		20	4½	4⅜	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	UnBrnd pfA		2	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	UnitCo .77e		89	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	4	U FinCal .20	5	61	7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
9	3	U GasP .45e	7	318	7⅛	7½	7½	
23	13⅛	U Illum 2.22	6	34	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	⅛
10	5	Unitlnd .35b	5	9	7⅞	7½	7⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Unitlnn .10		10	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	½
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	37	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	102	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅞	6	Un Nuclr		43	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19⅛	5	UnitRefg .40	2	31	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
39⅛	18½	USFldG 2.48	9	144	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
25⅛	10⅛	USFoS 1.50e		19	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
22⅞	13	USGyps 1.60	7	166	19	18⅞	18½—	⅛
25⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		2	23½	23	23 —	½
7⅛	2	US Home	15	256	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind .20b	3	684	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
23⅞	5⅛	USLeasg .24	12	31	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
12⅞	2⅛	US Rlty 1e	7	22	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	US Shoe .95	5	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
48⅛	35⅛	US Stl 2.40	4	770	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
16½	11	USTobac .90	9	72	16⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	½
17⅛	10⅛	UnlTel 1.08	9	324	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
3⅛	⅛	UniTel wt		177	13-15	11-16	⅛	
22⅞	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		43	20	19	19 —	⅛
25⅛	16	UnTol pf1.50		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅛	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	5	61	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
21⅞	12⅛	UnivarCp 1	3	13	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
29⅛	21⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	13	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	1
16⅞	9⅛	UOP .90	4	251	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
65⅛	33	Upjohn .95	13	3171	35⅛	33	34 —	3⅛
31⅛	7⅛	USLIFE .29	6	453	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	UsllfeF .96a		6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
21⅞	1⅛	USM stp 1	4	19	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
25⅛	19⅛	USM pf2.10		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	½
52⅛	22⅛	UtahInt .80a	17	421	45⅛	45	45⅛+	½
35	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	81	25⅞	25	25⅛+	⅞
22⅞	14	UV Ind 1	3	92	19⅞	19	19⅛—	⅛

V

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	5⅛	Varlan .20	7	107	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
35⅛	19	Veecer 1.72	6	2	25	25	25 —	½
8⅛	2⅛	Vendo Co	188	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	1⅛	Venice .20	6	24	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	VestSe 1.24e		25	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
37⅛	16	Velco Offsh	15	155	27⅛	25½	25⅞—	1⅛
16⅛	9	VF Corp 1	7	92	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Viacom Inf	6	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	VictCmp .50	7	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	915	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
93⅛	63⅛	VE 72 pf7.72		z750	70	69⅛	70 +	2½
82⅛	54	VaEP pf7.20		z360	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	1½
64	40	VaEP pf5		z260	47	47	47	
58⅛	37	VaEP pf4.80		z730	44	43⅛	43⅛—	1⅛
7	3	Vornado .97t	5	177	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	VSI Corp .60	4	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
31⅛	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	5	11	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛

W

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	9	x43	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
74	25	Wach pf2.20		x3	38	38	38 +	1⅛
23	2	Wachovl Rlt	6	23	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	9⅛	Walgreen 1	11	36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
55⅛	34⅛	WikrA 1.40a	10	51	38⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	WallBus .51	8	6	13	18	18 +	⅛
11⅛	5	WallMur .60	3	56	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
29⅛	7⅛	WalMar .05e	12	49	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20	6⅛	WangL .04e	8	48	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ward Foods		26	6⅛	6	6	
17⅛	6⅛	Warnaco .80	3	21	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
13	4	WrnerCo .50	6	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WrnCom .40	4	356	11	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
48⅛	30	WrnC pf4.25		5	43	43	43	
55⅛	23⅛	WrnC pf1.25		2	22	22	22 +	1
38⅛	18⅛	WarnL .84	14	399	29⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
23⅛	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	36	17	16⅛	17 +	1
23	10	WashGs 1.88	8	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	WashNat .80	4	26	12	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	21⅛	WasN pf2.50		2	27⅛	27	27⅛+	½
19	17⅛	WashStl 1a	4	13	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
21	15⅛	WesWal 1.52	9	18	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
	4	Waste Mgnt	6	73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
29	11⅛	WalknJ .20e	10	37	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	WayGos .60	6	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		1	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Wea pf1.26k		2	12	12	12 +	½
8⅛	4⅛	Weathrd .40	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	4	159	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	WeilMcL .60	3	90	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	13	WelsMkt .52	8	6	16	16	16 +	¼
1⅛	5-16	Weiblit Corp		4	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
27⅛	9⅛	WellFgo .95	6	64	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	2⅛	WllFM 1.30e	29	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15	6⅛	WescoF .60	6	72	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
25⅛	44⅛	WlPP pf4.50		z110	47	47	47 —	⅛
23	17⅛	WstPtPep 2	4	730	23⅛	23	23	
13⅛	5⅛	WnAirL .40b	4	181	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
28⅛	13⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	86	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	WnCo NAm	13	90	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	5	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	WnPubih .76	4	39	11⅛	11	11⅛	
15⅛	8½	WUnion 1.40		1071	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
71	40	WnUn pf6		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		2	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝+	1⅛
25	8	WestgEl .97	8	1577	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
33⅝	13⅝	Wstvco 1.40	4	118	24⅛	23⅞	24¼+	¼
46	23⅞	Weyerhr .60	13	1655	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛+	1
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.28	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
17½	7⅛	Whe Fry .40	8	50	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
23¼	13¼	WhePit .70e	1	49	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	¼
51¾	40	WhePit pf5		z20	44	44	44	
27⅛	11	Whirlpol .80	12	94	17¼	16⅛	16⅞—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WhitCon .80	4	142	10⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
39⅛	28⅛	WhitC pfC3		3	31⅛	31	31⅛+	1
14⅛	6⅞	WhileM .40e	3	252	10	9⅜	10 +	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	5	114	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15⅛	7¼	WickesCrp 1	6	100	12	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
77	45⅛	WmsCos .60	9	475	59⅛	57	57⅛+	⅛
56⅞	27⅛	Wms Co wt		93	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
44⅛	22⅛	WinnDx 1.32	12	15	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Winnebago		78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
24	16	W'scEl 1.E4	9	344	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛—	⅛
109½	83½	WisE pf3.90		z220	95	96	95 +	2¼
16⅛	10⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	42	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	58	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	4	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6	Wometco .56	6	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅞	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	x433	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Wolw pf2.20		x10	25	24⅛	25 +	1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	World Airw	2	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
62⅛	38	Wrigly 2.40e	11	16	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3	Wurlitzer		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Wyly Corp		44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛

X

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	15	1349	65	63⅛	64⅛+	1⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Xtra 2.67t	3	133	11⅛	10⅛	10½—	⅛

Y

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	4⅛	Yates Ind	3	95	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	4	18	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛

Z

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	8¼	ZaleCorp .76	6	90	13	12	13 +	1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Zale pfA .80		2	11	11	11 +	⅛
35⅛	16⅛	Zapata .40a	5	92	28⅛	27	28⅛+	1⅛
71⅛	35⅛	Zapata pf2		1	56	56	56 +	3
7⅛	2⅛	Zeyre Corp	3	73	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅛	9⅛	ZenithRad 1	10	434	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Zurn Ind .28	8	118	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

z—Sales in full

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Cash ces in primary markets as regis- ed today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
coa Accra, lb.	*.90	*.89
ffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.69
TEXTILES		
intcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.35	.49
METALS		
eel billets (Pitt.), ton	180.00	132.00
on 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.82	87.93
eel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	72-73	94-95
ad, spot, lb	24½	.19
pper elec., lb	68⅝-70	68.15-69¼
n (Straits), lb	3.78	3.07¾
c, E St L basis, lb	38½-40	.31½-.32
ver N.Y., oz	4.23	4.015
ld N.Y., oz	176.75	—
COMMODITY Indices		
ody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	781.0	723.9

*Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 28, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 50 tons

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	39.10	39.20	37.20	37.50-20	39.20
May	38.00	38.90	35.95	36.40	37.95
Jul	36.60	37.20	34.65	34.95	36.65
Sep	35.10	35.35	33.20	33.25	B35.10
Oct	33.75	33.90	31.71	31.71	33.76
Mar	23.01	28.40	26.65	26.70	28.60
May	26.60	27.00	25.50	25.50	27.10

Sales: 2,978.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trading.

COCOA

Mar	75.15	75.15	72.90	74.00	75.15
May	68.85	68.85	66.70	67.70	68.85
Jul	65.50	65.61	64.00	64.80	65.90
Sep	63.35	63.65	62.60	63.30	64.30
Dec	61.20	61.80	60.75	61.30	62.30
Mar	59.25	60.00	58.50	59.20	60.70
May	58.00	58.30	58.00	58.30	59.45

Sales: 1,230.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jan	53.00	53.10	52.10	52.40	53.10
Feb	52.40	52.40	52.40	52.40	53.10
Mar	54.00	54.20	52.50	52.90	53.60
May	55.30	55.50	53.80	54.20	54.50

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

O	45.20
ert Heijr	75.50
mbank	290
robank	68.50
am	214
ker	39.50
neken	142.80
A.	60.50
-Am-H	64.50
govens	58.60
M.	55
ips new	24.80
eco	154.50
nco	102
al Dutch	73
lever	93.40
Ommer	279.50
Mach	170

Brussels

ec	4,290
-Lamb	1,930
k Ougree	1,150
trobel	5,390
Inno-BM	2,040
oken	4,500
rofina	3,960
Gevaert	1,180
Générale	2,750
ray	2,500
Minière	1,296

Frankfurt

3	67.90
SF	35.70
er	109
merzbk	179.20
t. Gummi	63
mler	261
nag	165
Bank	295
sdeBk	218.90
s Aktier	88.80
sch.	46.30
tsdt	411.50
ffof	212
D	103.20
thansa	44.70
nesmann	211.50
allgesell	206
kermann	96
instahl	53
E new	130
ering	349.80
nens	227.50
ssen	65
a	110.90
kswagen	76

London

ro-Am Cp	3.47
io-Am	£17.50
clay Bk	1.80
cham Gr	1.58
C	0.95
ts	1.45
ater	0.80
-Am Tot	2.34
Oxyg	0.25½
Pet	3.09
AC	0.06
rman	0.42
burySc	0.31
rtered	1.92
rtaulds	0.81
gafont	0.22
Beer D	2.12
ca Rec	1.52
illiers	0.97
lop	0.28
usInd	0.94
eStGed	£22.00
C	0.81
N	1.44
xo Gr	2.36
Gt Un St	1.36
Guinness	0.79
Hawker-Sidd	1.95
Hudson Bay	£10.75
Imp Chem	1.85
Imps	0.46½
Mar&Spen	1.55
MetalBox	1.67
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.55
Rand Mines	1.98
Rank Org	1.49
Royal Dutch	£20⅞
R.T.Z.	1.13
Shell	1.91
Thorn (A)	1.21
Tube Invest	1.62
Union Carb	4.15
Vickers	1.01
War L3½	£25⅞
West Deep	£17.50
West Drief	£37.50
West Hold	£28.60
West Min	1.64
Woolworth	0.36¼
ZCI	0.58

Milan

Bastogi	1,572
Erba	4,300
Ercole Marell	685
Fiat	998
Finsider	340
Generali	61,100
IFI	2,690
Italgas	551
Italsider	630
LaRinas	112.25
Montedis	680
Olivetti	1,280
Pirelli	730
Snia Visco	1,635
Terni	87

Paris

Air Liquide	325
Alimentaire	68.60
BSN	428
Carrefour	1,932
Cim Lafarge	174
Citroën	29.90
Cie Bancaire	422
CFP	105.50
CGE	337
CCF	120.50
Ferodo	232.50
L'Oréal	915
Mach Bull	39.20
Michelin	830
Moët-Henn	547
Moulinex	266
Nickel (Le)	93
Paribas	160
PUK	132
Penarroya	68
Perrier	129
Peugeot	396
Rh Poulenc	138
Seclior	91
St Gobain	123
Suez	229
Télémécan.	905
Thomson	167
Usinor	99

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,160
B Boveri	1,075
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr Suisse	2,525
Fischer	535
HoffRocheN	7,900
Nestlé	2,730
Sandoz	1,960
Sté B Suisse	432
Sulzer	2,725
U.B. Suisse	2,640

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	56.90	56.90	55.20	55.50	56.20
Sep	58.20	58.20	56.30	56.80	57.40
Dec	59.60	60.00	58.40	58.60	59.20
Jan	59.80	60.50	59.00	59.20	59.60

Sales: 1,021.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.10	3.11	3.03	3.11	3.12
Apr	3.25	3.25	3.18	3.25	3.27
May	3.55	3.58	3.51	3.53	3.58
Nov	4.57	4.60	4.57	4.58	4.60

Sales: 1,379.

SILVER (5,000 troy ounces)

Jan	420.00	428.20	420.00	425.80	419.20
Feb	420.00	426.00	420.00	426.00	419.50
Mar	422.20	435.00	418.00	429.50	422.80
May	428.00	443.00	426.00	437.10	430.60
Jul	434.00	449.00	434.00	444.40	437.70
Sep	441.50	453.00	441.50	451.50	444.70
Dec	451.00	462.50	430.70	460.90	454.20
Jan	452.50	465.00	452.50	463.50	457.00
Mar	466.00	470.50	466.00	469.50	462.80
May	468.00	477.00	468.00	475.20	468.50

Sales: 3,547.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	46.25	46.85	46.25	B46.30	46.20
May	48.30	48.65	48.16	B48.15	B48.00
Jul	49.75	50.00	49.75	B49.60	49.50
Sep	51.20	51.30	51.20	B50.90	50.95
Nov	52.60	52.60	52.30	B52.25	B52.45
Jan	54.00	54.00	53.75	B53.65	B53.80

Sales: 200.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	38.85	38.95	38.45	38.72	39.15
May	39.60	39.88	39.35	39.75	39.90
Jul	40.70	41.05	40.60	40.80	41.20
Oct	42.60	42.95	42.50	B42.79	43.20
Dec	43.75	44.15	43.60	43.45	44.20
Mar	44.25	44.50	44.25	B44.40	B44.85
May	—	—	—	B45.30	B45.70

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Feb	177.30	177.30	175.40	176.00S	175.80
Mar	178.00	178.30	176.30	177.20S	178.00
Apr	179.00	179.70	177.20	178.00S	177.40
Jun	181.90	181.90	178.50	181.60S	182.40
Aug	184.80	184.80	184.20	184.60S	185.40
Oct	187.50	187.50	186.70	187.60S	188.40
Dec	190.70	190.70	190.70	190.60S	191.40
Feb	193.90	194.10	193.90	193.60S	194.40
Apr	197.30	197.20	197.00	196.60S	197.40

Sales: 1,389.
A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	3.87	3.98	3.80½	3.89	3.90
May	3.80	3.90	3.75	3.84½	3.86
Jul	3.68	3.76	3.64¼	3.74½	3.72
Sep	3.72	3.84	3.72	3.83	3.79
Dec	3.84	3.95	3.83	3.93	3.89

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	3.09	3.16½	3.07	3.14	3.11½
May	3.12	3.19¼	3.10	3.17½	3.14
Jul	3.11	3.18½	3.10½	3.17½	3.13
Sep	2.96	3.03	2.95½	3.03	2.97½
Dec	2.76½	2.82	2.74½	2.82	2.77
Mar	2.82	2.88	2.80	2.88	2.81½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	6.06	6.23½	5.93	6.19	6.05
May	6.14	6.35	6.04	6.33	6.16
Jul	6.20	6.43	6.10	6.41	6.25
Aug	6.20	6.45	6.15	6.39	6.29
Sep	6.07	6.25	6.03	6.28	6.12½
Nov	5.98	6.24	5.96	6.21	6.04½
Jan	6.17½	6.29	6.03	6.29	6.13

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	31.05	31.85	30.50	31.75	30.95
May	30.00	30.85	29.40	30.60	29.95
Jul	29.00	29.80	28.25	29.50	28.80
Aug	28.20	28.75	27.30	28.50	27.75
Sep	27.25	27.95	26.40	27.95	27.07
Oct	25.35	26.35	25.20	26.00	25.35
Dec	25.00	25.50	24.50	25.50	24.85
Jan	24.25	24.75	24.20	24.75	24.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	120.00	127.00	119.00	126.50	120.00
May	127.00	133.50	126.80	132.50	126.50
Jul	132.00	138.00	132.00	138.00	132.00
Aug	135.50	141.00	134.00	141.00	135.00
Sep	137.50	141.00	137.00	141.00	139.00
Oct	140.50	146.50	139.50	146.50	141.00
Dec	142.50	149.00	142.50	147.00	142.50
Jan	146.00	150.00	145.00	146.00	144.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jan	418.00	424.00	418.00	422.50	420.00
Feb	418.00	430.00	415.50	424.90	423.00
Mar	420.00	431.00	420.00	428.00	425.00
Apr	425.00	438.50	423.00	434.00	428.00
Jun	430.50	446.00	430.00	441.00	436.50
Aug	438.00	451.00	436.00	448.50	445.00
Oct	446.00	457.00	445.00	455.00	451.50
Dec	456.00	463.00	451.00	460.00	458.00
Feb	460.00	475.00	459.00	466.00	464.00
Apr	468.00	478.00	467.00	476.00	470.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	35.25	36.40	35.10	35.20	35.00
Apr	36.25	37.50	35.82	b37.50	a35.95
Jun	36.70	37.60	36.45	37.60	36.60
Aug	36.80	37.50	36.30	37.40	a36.70
Oct	36.50	37.40	36.10	37.40	b36.70
Dec	37.20	37.47	36.40	b37.47	a36.90

Sales: Feb 2513; April 5556; June 2070; Aug 530; Oct 68; Dec 33.
Open interest: Feb 4757; April 6964; June 4739; Aug 1624; Oct 726; Dec 553.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	40.15	41.35	39.50	41.20	40.35
Apr	40.30	41.05	39.33	40.90	40.25
Jun	43.15	44.00	42.27	43.90	43.20
Jul	43.80	44.93	43.15	44.70	44.00
Aug	43.00	44.00	42.40	42.60	a42.70
Oct	41.50	43.00	41.30	a42.80	a41.95
Dec	42.70	44.00	42.50	44.00	b43.35

Sales: Feb 1545; April 2892; June 1264; July 366; Aug 106; Oct 6; Dec 24.
Open interest: Feb 2525; April 3830; June 2745; July 1140; Aug 548; Oct 209; Dec 309.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	47.15	48.20	46.95	48.00	47.70
Mar	49.00	50.35	48.50	49.80	49.70
Apr	45.00	46.50	45.00	a46.00	45.60
May	46.05	47.25	45.55	a47.05	46.70
Jun	—	—	—	b46.05	a46.00
Sep	—	—	—	n54.25	a54.25

Sales: Feb 159; March 580; April 49; May 11; June 0; Sep 0.
Open interest: Jan 11; Feb 754; March 1365; April 306; May 324; June 137; Sep 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	63.90	64.90	62.85	b64.90	b63.40
Mar	63.85	64.60	62.65	b64.60	b63.10
May	64.80	65.85	63.80	b65.85	b64.35
Jul	65.95	66.62	64.75	b66.62	b65.12
Aug	64.55	65.55	63.75	b65.55	b64.05
Feb	65.95	67.50	65.25	67.50	b66.05

Sales: Feb 3210; March 1473; May 976; July 567; Aug 90; Feb 8.
Open interest: Feb 2712; March 2776; May 1580; July 1123; Aug 259; Feb 49.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Gold (100 troy ounce contracts)

Feb	176.00	176.10	175.50	176.10	—
Mar	177.10	178.40	175.50	176.10	177.70
Jun	181.10	192.90	180.00	181.70	181.70
Sep	185.00	186.30	185.00	185.90	186.00
Dec	189.50	191.00	189.20	190.00	191.00
Jun	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50

Sales: Feb. 2; March 1,066; June 40; Sep. 29; Dec. 21; June 1.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Mar	404.50	391.50	391 -392	392.50-394
May	397	382	382 -382.50	380 -381
Aug	364	351	352 -353	350 -352
Oct	339	326	326 -327	327 -330
Dec	318	306	292 -304	308.50-310
Mar	302	288	288 -291	293 -294
May	290	280	277 -279	279 -281
Lots 2,182.				
COCOA				
Mar	761	761	761.50-762	767 -768
May	702	686	685 -686	688.50-689
Jul	660	646	646 -646.50	649 -649.50
Sep	633	623	620 -623	625 -625.50
Dec	628	621	622 -622.50	620.50-622
Mar	610	603	602 -604	603 -605.50
May	—	—	538 -604	587 -600
COFFEE				
Jan	454	451	452 -453.50	454 -458
Mar	458	455	455.50-456	459 -459.50
Jul	451	449	449 -450	454.50-455
Sep	453	452	451.50-452	457 -457.50
Nov	454	453	453 -454	458 -459
Jan	—	—	456.50-457	461 -462
Lots 448				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	507 - 508.50	507 - 508
3 months	526 - 528	525.50 - 527
Cathodes: spot	498 - 499	493 - 499
3 months	517	517 - 518
Tin: spot	3,220	3,210 - 3,215
3 months	3,150 - 3,160	3,155 - 3,160
Lead: spot	227	227 - 227.50
3 months	215 - 215.50	215 - 215.20
Zinc: spot	346	346 - 347
3 months	327 - 329	326.50 - 327
Silver: spot	176	175.80 - 176.20
3 months	180 - 182	181.50 - 182

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May			— -5,000	+100
Oct			— -4,600	+100
COCOA				
Mar	809	803	805- —	+ 15
May	790	783	785- —	+ 10
Jul	—	—	770	+ 5
Sep	778	775	770- 778	+ 15
Dec	694	690	691- 697	+ 11
Mar	—	—	665	U.C.
Lots 474.				

Market Summary

Jan. 28, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Upjohn Co	342,203	33¾	—3⅜
Am Tel&Tel	296,200	43⅜	+ ⅜
IBM	285,900	179¾	+16⅞
IntTelTel	242,400	18⅛	+ ⅛
Merrill Lyn	219,300	12⅞	— ⅛
Chrysler	217,700	11½	
Bath Ind	213,000	6¼	— ¼
Southern Co	213,000	10⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	212,600	25⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	209,700	37⅞	+1⅜
Gen Motors	205,600	39½	+ ⅛
McDonald	195,400	32⅛	— ⅞
Brunswk	191,303	10⅛	— ⅛
Un Carbide	191,300	43⅞	— ⅞
KresE SS	187,100	24⅜	— ½

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	31.76	32.13
Advances	1021	1476
Declines	542	189
Unchanged	302	195
Total issues	1865	1860
New 1974-75 highs	33	40
New 1974-75 lows	0	0

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Gt Bas Pet	204,900	4¼	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	159,100	31¾	—2⅛
Champ Ho	119,000	3½	+ ¼
Sambos Rst	118,100	10⅛	+ ⅞
US Filter	63,100	5½	+ ⅞
TerraCh Int	40,600	13⅜	+ ⅜
LoewsTh wt	38,800	3⅜	+ ⅛
Con Oil Gas	36,200	8⅝	— ⅛
HoustOil M	33,800	26⅝	— ½
Texas Intl	30,200	7⅝	— ⅛

Approx total stock sales	3,140,000
Stock sales year ago	2,365,275

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
74.54	72.35	73.24	+.46

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	658.76	705.10	689.69	694.77	+ 2.11
20 Trn	158.35	160.73	156.30	157.86	+ 1.07
15 Util	81.16	82.09	79.25	80.59	— 0.16
65 Stk	226.41	228.89	223.36	225.22	+ 0.71

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	86.14	83.66	84.40	+0.83
15 Railroads	39.24	38.13	38.44	+0.13
60 Utilities	40.63	37.45	39.84	—0.17
500 Stocks	77.59	75.36	76.03	+0.66

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	40.72	40.43	40.43	+0.21
Industrials	43.27	43.41	43.41	+0.41
Transportation	29.64	29.35	29.35	+0.12
Utility	30.85	30.63	30.63	+0.05
Finance	47.17	46.85	46.87	+0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 27	374,275	388,557	4,915
Jan. 24	234,124	288,340	2,838
Jan. 23	219,203	264,429	3,876
Jan. 22	191,971	243,686	2,723
Jan. 21	217,540	251,196	2,361
Jan. 20	217,648	272,362	4,470

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Tokyo Exchange

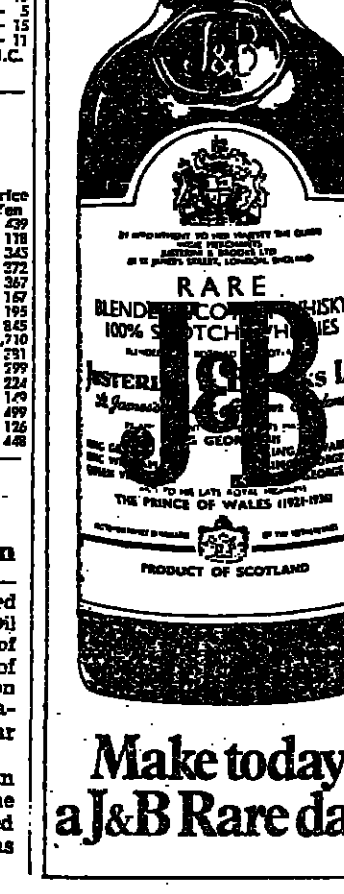
Jan. 28, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	219	Matsu E. Wks.	439
Canon	176	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	118
Dai Nip. Print.	361	Mitsubi Corp.	345
Fuji Bank	371	Mitsui Co.	372
Fuji Photo	281	Mitsukoshi	367
Hitachi	128	Nippon Elec.	167
Honda Motor	500	Sharp	195
C. Itoh	419	Shiseido	845
Japan Air L.	1,630	Sony Corp.	1,710
Kansai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	281
Kao Soap	313	Taisho Marine	299
Kirin Brewery	249	Takeda Chem.	224
Komatsu	280	Teijin	149
Kubota	328	Tokio Marine	499
Matsu E. Ind.	376	Toray	126
		Toyota Motor	448

Russians Sign Oil Pact With Japanese Concern

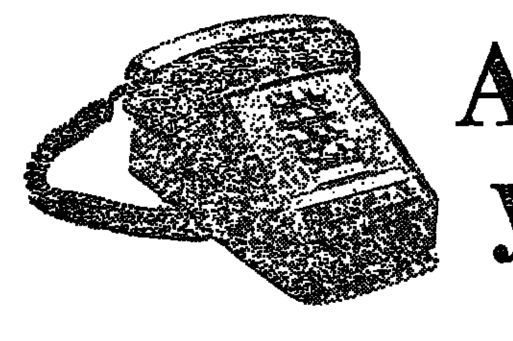
TOKYO, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today signed an agreement with Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Co of Japan on joint development of oil and natural gas resources on the continental shelf off Sakhalin island in the Soviet Far East.

Under the agreement, Japan will extend $100 million for the exploration and will be entitled to 50 per cent of the oil or gas resources found.



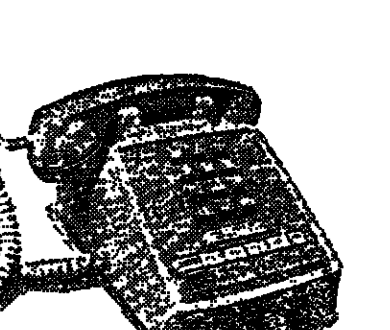
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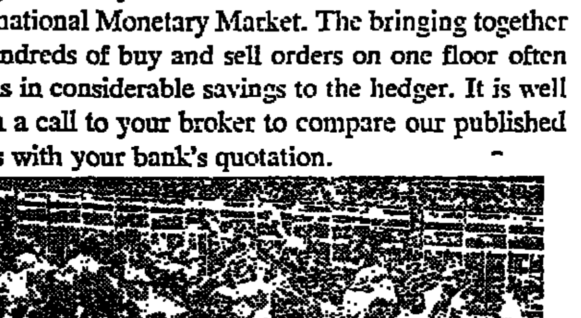
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2. The IMM is a *cash*—not a credit—market. Every day, after closing, the clearing house which handled your transaction must settle up with its opposite number for any change in the value of your contract. If the value of your position decreases substantially, you will be asked for additional earnest money (margin). You may think this is an annoyance, but it is your assurance that your transaction will be fulfilled. (There has never been a contract default on the IMM.) Also, a call for margin serves to alert you to the current value of your position.

3. There is no penalty if you change your mind. If you decide, after a week or a month, that you don't need or want the forward currency position you contracted for, you merely close it out by taking the opposite position in the market. There is no additional charge for this beyond the original small commission you have already paid and you get immediate cash in settling your position.

4. You may put in an order at your own price, to be filled if and when the market touches it. Your bank will not ordinarily provide this service.

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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¾	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	AAV Cos .25	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
4¾	1½	Aberden Pet	13	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	1	Acme Haml	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	13-16	Acme Prec	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Action Ind	5	13	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	½	Adam Russl	4	6	1	1	1	
18¼	4⅛	AdobeO .05e	9	65	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	A&EPlast P	2	5	2½	2	2	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Aegis Corp	4	19	¾	11-16	11-16	+1-16
4⅛	2	AeroFlo .15e		1	3	3	3	+ ¼
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc		15	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
4¼	1	AffilCap .05t	13	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	Affil Hsp .20	6	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅞	AffilPub .24e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅛	After Six .10	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
3⅜	¼	AIC Phf .56t		8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	AirbFrt .62a	6	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Airpex .45t	3	22	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	8	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— 1
20⅞	12	Alan Wd 1e	2	14	20¼	19½	20	— ½
6⅝	2⅜	Alaska Airl	6	10	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
7½	4⅜	Alcolc .12e	6	25	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	3¼	Alleghy Airl	3	101	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
34	22	AllegA pfC 3		1	23½	23½	23½	+ 1
5	1⅜	AllegA wtO		5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
4⅜	⅜	AllegA wtN		18	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅜
7⅞	3½	Alleg Cp wt		3	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	4¼	AllanTr .24e	2	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	3	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12½	AlldThr 1.20	4	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ½
5⅜	1⅜	Altamil Cp	6	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Altec Corp	9	12	11-16	⅝	⅝	
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10¼	6	AlterFds .50	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	48	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	44	44	44	+ 1½
8½	3⅛	AMAX wt		39	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Amco Ind	2	29	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
16½	2½	AHessLL wt		72	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8	4⅝	AmBlitf .50	4	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .24	7	12	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅞
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
20⅛	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	21	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2½	3-16	AmFltch wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16	6⅞	A GerPd .38	7	50	13½	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	2¾	Am Int Pict	3	30	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	90	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5¼	AMaizeA .40	5	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	5¼	AMaizeB .40	5	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
33½	25⅝	Am Mf 2.50e	4	5	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅞
17⅞	10½	AmMot Inns	9	13	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
35½	24⅛	AmPetrof 2	4	29	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅜	Am Recreat		8	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	A SafEq .11t	3	29	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6	2½	A Techin .12	4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	1	AmTrain Sv		1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17¾	4	AMIC Cp	5	120	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	Andrea Rad	43	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	6	32	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Anixter .10e	2	15	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Anken .10e	5	9	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
6⅞	2⅜	Anthony .20f		5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3	1	Applid Data	5	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
33½	12	Aquit Ca .30	12	6	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
20⅛	4½	Ariz CL .10e	5	33	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
9⅜	1	Armac Ent	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¼	Armin Cp	3	229	11⅛	9⅞	10⅞	+ 1
5⅞	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	2⅞	Arundel .49t		12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	7	129	9	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	4⅛	AshlOil Can	9	3	8	8	8	
1⅜	5-16	AskinSv .08t		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
2½	½	AssdFd Str		1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
3⅜	¾	Astrex Inc	5	13	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ¼
1¼	7-16	Atco Ind	22	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3¼	⅜	AticoMtg wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18	6⅞	Atl Richf wt		89	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	3	240	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		25	15-16	⅞	15-16	
25	11⅜	Augatinc .15	12	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
20½	6⅜	Austral Oil	10	25	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
9½	3⅜	Auto Train	17	36	8	7½	7½	— ½
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	20	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Autmat Rad	7	4	1¾	1⅜	1¾	+ ¼
9⅜	5¼	AutmSvc .20	6	1	6	6	6	
45⅛	20½	AutoSw .24a	8	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	6	10½	10½	10½	
4	1¾	AVEMC .14		6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	16½	Avondl 1.20b	7	4	19	19	19	
17½	2⅞	AVX Corp	5	4	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		B						
9	4¾	BadgrMt .50	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
21	3⅞	BanstrCll Lt		64	7	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	Banner .04	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	Barclay .02e	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ½
5	1⅜	Barnes Eng	21	14	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ½
6⅜	3⅜	Barry R .28t	4	21	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
7½	3¼	BarryWr .40	5	52	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜
2⅜	⅜	Bartell Med		4	1½	1½	1½	
2⅜	1⅜	Bartons Cdy	29	11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
1¾	1	Baruch Fost	7	2	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	2¾	BasinPet Cp	5	36	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	BayrkUt .72		8	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Bell Ind .83	3	60	1½	1½	1½	
2	⅜	Belscot .87t	3	1	1	1	1	
3	⅛	BenSfMg wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	4	26	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4½	⅛	Berg En .44t		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Berg Bruns	10	24	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	⅞	BernzOmat		20	2	2	2	
6⅜	3¼	Berlea .09r	5	4	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BervenC .12	7	73	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1⅜	Bethlem Cp	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	173	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
26¾	12	Big Bear 1.12	4	18	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	
14⅞	9	BinkMf .80a	5	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
13	5⅜	BinnySm .60	10	16	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
17⅛	5⅛	Blo Dynam	14	18	14	14	14	
5¼	3⅞	Blessings	4	26	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .68	5	24	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	Bluebird Inc	4	5	2	2	2	
9⅞	2⅞	Bodin Ap .40	3	21	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .20e	4	16	5½	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
24¾	3	Bowmar Ins	2	137	6¼	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
8	3⅜	Bowne .20	7	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
33⅜	9	BowVall .10	26	90	14⅛	13⅛	13⅜	
13⅛	5⅛	Brad Ragan	7	141	13	11⅞	12⅞	
25⅛	4⅛	BradfCm Sy	10	94	10	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Branch .05e	6	7	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
15	3⅞	BranltAr wt		10	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
19	9⅜	Brascn A 1b	3	25	13¼	12¾	13	
20¼	9½	BraunEn .52	4	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
6½	2	Breeze Corp	17	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	5	9	24½	24½	24½	
1¼	⅛	BroDart Ind		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	BrodySt .05e	9	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Brooks P .20	7	2	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5	2	BrownCo wt		46	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16½	7½	BrnF B .52b	8	9	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	BrwnF pl.40		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	BTU Eng	4	9	2	1⅜	2	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Buehler Cp	5	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9	4	Buell In .30b	4	4	6	5¾	6	+ ½
5	2⅜	Bulldex .32	4	14	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
14½	6⅜	Bundy 1.08	38	27	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	7	19	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
10½	4½	Burnsint .60	8	72	8¼	8	8	
8¼	3	Bush Univ	4	35	5¼	5	5¼	
8½	5⅛	Butlerint .50	2	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
34⅛	12	Buttes G Oil	5	41	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
		C						
4½	1⅜	Cab'com Gn	6	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
9	4½	Caldor .15b	5	13	7	6¾	6⅞	
11⅜	3⅜	Calcomp	3	81	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Life Cp	3	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15	9	Cal PrtCm 1	8	7	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
8⅜	1⅜	Camco Inc		3	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	3	20	3 13-16	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	8⅜	Campin .40b	3	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	21	24	2 9-16	2½	2½	— ¼
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	31	41	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	6½	Cdn Javelin	82	267	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	7	5	3⅛	3 1-16	3⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	6¼	Cdn Occidnt	10	2	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
60½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	9	5	29¼	28	28	— 1
2¼	1-16	Canvert Int		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
2¼	1	Canoga .10e	6	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	2	44	2⅛	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅜
3¾	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	3	2	2	2	
24¼	10⅜	Carb In .53e	5	45	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
5	1⅜	Caressa .20	5	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
66½	40¼	Carnat 1.08a	15	78	66½	64⅜	64⅜	— 1¼
4	9-16	carr wt		23	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		7	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	CastlAM .80	3	6	12	12	12	
2⅛	1⅛	Cataleton In		13	1½	1½	1½	
14	2¼	TCastlwd Inf	5	9	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	10	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
2¾	⅜	CDI Corp	3	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	CelluCraft	9	3	1	15-16	1	+1-16
5	2⅞	CentSec .30e		25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18	13½	CenS pf1.25		z200	15	15	15	+ 1⅛
9⅞	1½	Cenvill Com	2	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	3-16	Cerfron Cp		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
2⅛	¾	Cetec Corp	7	22	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	ChadMill .40	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		1135	3⅛	3¼	3½	+ ¼
4⅜	1⅞	Chartr Med	4	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅜	CHB Fd .57t	4	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	1½	Chem Exp	8	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5½	1	ChicUnl .40t	3	29	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ¼
10	2⅜	Child World	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅜	9-16	Christian Co		23	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅛	1	Cinerama	3	19	3¼	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅜
9½	4⅜	Circle K .30	6	21	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6	3¼	Citation .40	3	x3	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
1½	⅛	CitizMtgl wt		4	½	½	½	
7	3⅞	CityGsFl .50	5	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	7	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2⅞	⅜	Clark Cons	3	4	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	3	Clark Gr .30	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	2¼	Clarkson .16	5	15	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Clausng .65e	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	2	7	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		18	4⅜	4½	4⅜	— ⅛
4¼	1	CMT In Inc	2	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	9	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
20	3¼	Coff Mat .56	6	29	5⅜	4⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Cohu In .15r	8	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅜	Colt Intl		37	15-16	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
13½	5	ColeNat .60	4	31	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
11¾	4¼	Coleman .44	6	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8	1⅞	Co'on Coml		32	3¼	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	¼	ColwMtg wt		4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	5⅜	Cmbusin Eq	7	234	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
36	22	Cominco 3e	5	1	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ½
13	5¼	ComlAll .38	10	6	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	41	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
6	1⅜	Comdor BM		16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	17	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	ComSv 1.62b	6	10	17½	17	17	— ¼
12½	3⅞	Compo Ind	6	5	4	4	4	
1⅜	½	CompuDyn	12	6	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	8½	Compugrp	5	56	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ 1⅛
3⅛	5-16	Comput Inv		10	1½	1½	1½	
11¾	5⅜	Conchem .40	4	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4	1½	Condec Crp	4	97	3⅞	3	3⅞	+ ½
9¼	5	Con Oil Gas	12	323	9	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
13½	5¼	Cons Ref .60	4	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8¼	2½	Consyne Cp	7	27	4	3¼	3⅞	— ⅛
2	½	Cont Mater	8	5	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
2⅛	⅛	Cont Tel wt		24	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
11½	5⅛	Cook El .40	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	53	12	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
5⅞	2⅜	Cohoper Jar	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	32	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
19	7⅞	Core Labs	9	15	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
17⅜	11⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	8	3	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛T
5¼	1⅜	Cosco Inc	7	4	2	2	2	
5	15-16	Cott Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2 15-16	1 3-16	Courtld .11e	3	1	2	2	2	
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		16	¾	¾	¾	
15¼	3¼	CoxCbl Com	11	21	6⅜	6	6	
3	1⅜	Craig Corp	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾	2⅛	CramrE .20t	2	30	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20⅜	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	46	7	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅜
3¼	⅝	Crest Foam	5	5	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
16⅞	5⅜	Crompton	71	4	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
52	15⅜	Cross AT .84	10	36	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	3	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
4	3	CRS Ds .10e	3	14	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Crutchr Res	10	71	5	4⅜	4⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	4	21	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝	
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .20	6	17	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
		D						
4¼	1½	Damon Cre	3	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¼	1½	Damson Oil	17	82	4	3⅞	3⅞	
23½	14⅜	Daniell .28b	6	10	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
54¼	22¼	Data Dcumt	5	7	33⅜	32¼	32¼	
4⅜	1⅝	Dataprod	3	53	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	3⅜	DayMin .20e	9	28	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	De. Labs .20	4	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
2¼	⅛	DeltaCo Am		17	13-16	¾	¾	+1-16
13	4½	Deltn Fd .54	6	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
16¼	5⅜	DTelEz .20e	6	47	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
2½	⅜	DeRose Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	⅞	Designcr Jw	14	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	2	Dev Cp Am	4	45	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	13½	DiamM Drll	7	78	20⅛	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅜	Digicon Inc	6	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅜	DillardSt .40	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Diodes Inc		7	⅛	⅜	⅜	
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	1	14	14	14	
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		10	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
10¼	3⅜	Dorilyn Cor	5	27	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
45	15⅜	Dome Petrl	8	58	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
29	18⅜	Domtar 1.60	4	6	19⅜	19½	19½	+ 1
9⅞	4¼	Donkeny .30	2	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
8¼	4⅛	DowneyS .30	5	x4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	DrexU 1.77e		2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	DrgFair .60	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
1½	¼	Dunlop .07e	3	6	⅜	11-16	¾	—1-16
17	6¼	DuplxPd .60	3	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	7	47	6⅞	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1¾	Dynlctn .05e	8	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	1⅜	Dynell .14t	8	3	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅛
		E						
12⅛	7⅜	E Systm .80	5	23	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Eagle Cloth	8	5	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10¼	2⅞	ErlScheb .36	41	15	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Earth R .60	5	31	9⅜	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
24	12¼	EasonO .10r	9	16	22	21	21	— ¼
1⅜	½	Eckmar Cp	8	28	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
14¼	3⅛	Ecodyne	10	21	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
29¼	19⅜	Edgitton .50r	2	20	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	13-16	Edmos Cp	9	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Edwards .30	5	34	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	3	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
12¼	2¼	ShrnhP .20a	3	31	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
3	1½	Elior Chm	18	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5½	3⅜	El Hose .40	4	5	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	2	25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	13-16	Elect Assist	3	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅛	4⅛	ElecEng .20	4	10	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
25½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6	ELT Inc	3	3	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4¼	EpkoSh .64a	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅜	Esq Rad El	2	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
4⅛	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	x17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅛	2¼	Etz Lav .09e	2	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
7⅛	2⅛	Eulhenc .15t	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9¾	3¼	EvanAr .10b	5	10	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅜
12½	2⅜	Execul .24b		3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
		F						
3⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	3	8	2	1¾	2	+ ⅜
6½	2⅛	Fabien .40b	6	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3¼	11-16	FairTex Mil		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	Fairfld Nob	3	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
6	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	132	20⅞	19¼	19¼	— 1⅜
7⅞	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	10	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
2⅜	⅜	Family Rec	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅜	2¾	Fanny Frm	15	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
6⅛	⅜	Fash Fa .32t		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	[illegible]	FDI Inc .01e		49	2⅛	2	2	
4½	1⅜	Fed Resrces	29	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅜	
5	2⅞	Fe'sway .32	4	35	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
7	1⅜	Fibebrd rwt		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
25½	3¼	Fidelco Gth	4	23	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
37⅞	⅜	Fields Plast		2	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
4⅞	½	Film Cp Am		7	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
[illegible]	2	Filmways	4	22	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
12¼	[illegible]	FinSanB .20	5	201	9¼	8⅛	9⅛	+ 1
19¼	3⅛	FinGen .36b	4	57	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6½	Fst Conn 1a	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	[illegible]	FstDenv Mt	7	7	4⅞	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1-16	Fst Denv wt		13	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3	11-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5	⅛	FstRlty Inv		2	⅜	⅜		
16⅛	5⅜	FstSLSh .48	6	9	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	1⅜	Fst Va .26e		18	3	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅛	1-16	FstVaMt wt		101	5-16	⅛	5-16	+ ⅛
12½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	FlechrP .48t	7	26	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Flagstaff	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	5⅜	Flight Safty	6	5	8	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅛	1⅜	FlaRck .10e	6	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	4	FlowerA .32	5	7	10	10	10	
23⅛	9¼	Fluke J .93t	6	21	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Fly Dia Oil	10	91	13	12½	12⅝	
6	2⅜	Foodrm .15e	3	7	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5	FoodeM.n e		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
91⅛	50	FordCan 5e	4	z20	62½	62½	62½	+ 1½
2⅞	1⅛	ForestL .02t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11½	4½	FoxStaP .36	5	49	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
7½	1⅞	FPA Co .30	⅛	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Franklin Rl		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅛	3½	FrankNu .32	6	6	6	6	5⅞	
9½	7⅞	Frantz .56	3	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	4	9	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Frier Ind	40	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Frigitemp	9	23	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
21	6⅛	Frigitronic	18	87	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	3¼	Frontier Air	3	16	4⅛	4	4⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	FrontAir wt		5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
		G						
5	1⅛	Galaxy Cpl	7	6	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
10½	4½	Garan .36	3	12	6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	Garcia Corp	11	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7¾	2⅜	Garland .30	3	9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Gaynor Stat	3	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	53	16⅜	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Gen Buildrs		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
2⅞	1⅛	GenEduc Sv	6	9	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	G Empl .24r	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	⅜	Gen Interior	9	247	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	6	3	1½	1½	1½	
4⅜	⅞	Gen Resrch		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
3⅜	2	Generics Cp	6	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	1⅜	Genge Inc		3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
2⅜	⅜	Genisco Tch	5	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	1⅜	Geon Ind	12	19	1⅜	1½	1½	
5¼	1	Gerber Scl	24	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7¼	Giant F .55r	4	18	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅜	Giant Y .40a	13	66	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13-16	7-16	Gilbert Gas	3	2	13-16	11-16	13-16	+1-16
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	¾	Glasrock Pr		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	54	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	37½	Glatfl pf2.50		1	40	40	40	+ ¼
7¼	2⅜	Glen Ger .30	3	9	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Globelnd .40	5	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
11⅛	4¼	Gloucstr En	3	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	2½	Glover Inc		20	3⅛	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	2⅜	Gldblatt .36	8	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	8¾	Golden Cycl	17	24	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	⅜	Gold W Mob		17	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	38	258	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
3¼	1⅛	GoodLS .10	17	8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Goodrich wt		41	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Gorin Strs	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅛	GormR .50a	6	5	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7¾	1⅛	Gouldinc wt		19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	3	Gould IT .68	10	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—
37½	15⅛	Grainger .30	13	6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Grand Auto	4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	5⅜	GrandCtl .20	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3	[illegible]	Granite Mgt		73	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
7⅜	1⅜	GrayMf .84t		6	2⅛	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Gt Am Ind	2	11	2⅜	2½	2½	—
3⅛	1⅜	GtBasin Pet	10	1653	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	9	GtLk Ch .16	8	30	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	½	Greenm 27t		23	1	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2⅜	GrerHy .10e	4	5	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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PBL International Limited is a subsidiary of Pre-Builder Land Corporation Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A., an international land research and investment advisory and consulting organization. Other subsidiaries include PBL Research Corporation, PBL Financial Corporation, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¾-86	93	99
ASEA 8½-86	91	92
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88½	89½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
Barclay 8¼-86	84	86
Beecham 8¼-86	74½	76½
Bergen 8-87	91	92
BICC 7¾-87	57½	59½
Borregaard 8¾-86	91	92
Burlingt 7¾-87	87½	88½
CN PTT 8-86	96	97
Carlsberg 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
Carrier 8-87	87	88
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	92	93
Com Union	77½	79¼
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	89¾	90¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	81¾	82¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	91¼	92¼
Corning 8½-86	99½	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	84½	85½
Dow Cor 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Dupont 7½-78	99½	100½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98½	99½
Ericsson 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
Esso 7½-86	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¾	97¾
FinMtgBk 8½-86	89¾	90¾
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88¾	89¾
Gen Mills 8-86	95¾	96¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G.H.H. 7¾-88	85¼	86¼
Granges 8½-89	88¾	89¾
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Guar Roy 6-87	68	70
Haas 8-78	99¼	100¼
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	69½	71½
Helsinki 8¾-86	93	94
Hill Samuel 8½-86	64	66
I.C.I. 7½-92	68	70
Intl Util 8¼-82	94¼	95¼
Kimberley 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	67½	69½
Lyons 8¾-86	66½	68½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101	102
Motorola 8-87	95	96
Mount Isa 8¾-86	85	87
Newfoundl 8½-86	97	99
NrgKomBk 7½-86	87½	90½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96	97
Ontario 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Oslo 8¼-86	94½	95½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
Owens Corn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100½	101½
Pac.Light 8-86	86½	87¼
Pekema 8¾-86	92¼	93¼
Pennwalt 8-86	87¾	88¾
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	66	69
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97¼	93¼
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	89	89
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	97¾	100¼
S.A.S. 8-86	87	88
Scanraff 8⅝-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 11-77	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-89	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8-88	93½	99½
Sybron 8-87	85¾	87¾
Tenneco 7¼-79	96½	97½
Tenneco 7¾-87	82	83
Textron 7¾-87	81¾	82¾
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	89	90
Transocean 8-86	95½	95½
Transocean 8-84	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
I.R.W. 8¾-86	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	96½	97½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	87½	89½
Volvo 8-87	87½	89½
Wellcome 8¼-87	67½	69½
Will Glyn 6¼-87	71	73

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	72½	74½
Am Tob 5¾-88	102	104
Ashland 5-88	69	71
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	80	82
Borden 5-92	90	92
BroadHale 4¾-87	64	66
Carnation 4-88	78½	80½
Chevron 5-88	88	90
Chrysler 4¾-88	41	43
Chrysler 5-88	43	45
Cont Tel 5½-88	75	77
Comm In 6¼-88	79	81
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76	78
EastKodak 4½-88	90	92
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	81½	83½
Ford 5-88	71½	73½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	78½	80½
Gen Food 4⅝-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	67½	69½
Gould 5-87	64½	66½
Halliburt 4½-87	104	106
Honeywell 6-86	72	74
ITT 4½-87	63	65
I.S.E. 6¼-89	72	74
McDerm 4¾-87	107	109
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112	114
Nabisco 5¼-88	75½	77½
Owens Ill 4½-87	78	80
Penney JC 4½-87	79	81
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	83½	85½
R.C.A. 5-88	68½	70½
Revlon 4¾-87	87½	89½
Sperry 4¼-88	76	78
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	73½	75½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
UnCarb 4¾-82	93	95
WarnLam 4½-87	81½	83½
WarnLam 4¼-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday..	95.26	85.85	87.31
Previous..	95.10	85.75	85.86

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBER FIRM SEEKS ADDITIONAL INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT AFFILIATIONS

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 28, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
16450 Abby Glen	260	250	250	
32100 Abitibi	$10	9¾	9¾	
200 Acklands	$13	12½	12½	— ¼
3125 Acres Ltd	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4230 Agnico E	5	450	490	—10
1595 Agra Ind	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
21246 Alta Gas A	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
25 Algo Cent	$11	11	11	
2600 Alliance B	475	450	450	—10
470 Alminex	$5¼	5½	5½	
700 Argus C pr	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
4250 Atco A	$15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
3675 BP Can	$11	10½	10¾	
5500 Banister C	$7	6¼	6¼	— ½
2975 Bank N S	$38⅜	38½	38⅜	+ ⅛
1730 Baton B	$6⅛	6½	6⅛	
33227 Bell Canad	$45¾	45⅜	45⅜	+ ¼
1300 Beth Cop A	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1100 Block Bros	345	340	340	— 5
18000 Bovis Cor	141	126	130	— 5
200 Bralor Res	145	145	145	— 5
2500 Bramalea	480	465	480	+20
24144 Brameda	85	70	77	—10
7550 Brenda M	340	335	305	—35
4570 BC Forest	$15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
1500 BC Phone	$53⅛	53½	53½	+ ½
4512 Brunswk	395	380	380	—15
3100 Budd Auto	$5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
18271 Burns Fds	$11⅜	10¾	11	+ ¼
12675 Cad Frvw	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
5125 Cal Pow	$24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
7560 Camflo	$11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
13575 Campau A	465	435	455	— 5
4135 C Pakrs C	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
1425 Can Perm	$19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10300 C Tung	290	255	290	+30
1902 C Cablesy	$12⅞	12⅛	12¾	+ ½
11900 Cdn Cel	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
25 CGE	$16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
24213 C Imp Bank	$25¾	24¾	25¼	— ½
49350 C Ind Gas	$7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
550 CIL	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ½
7000 Cdn Tire A	$44⅜	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
2500 C Utilies	$9	8¾	9	+ ½
200 Canbra	290	275	275	+ 5
12 Candel Oil	$6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	
5250 Casslar	475	445	450	—10
623 Celanese	420	410	415	— 5
10000 Chieftan D	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
7400 Coch Will	110	97	110	+10
430 C Holiday I	435	425	430	+35
8700 Con Bldg	280	255	270	— 5
800 C Rambler	180	174	174	— 1
43845 Con Distrb	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
4712 Cons Gas	$16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
400 Conwest	298	265	285	—10
6100 Craigmt	355	355	355	
500 Crush Intl	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
2450 Denison	$44⅛	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅛
4225 Dicknsn	$7⅜	7	7⅜	— ⅛
5937 Dofasco	$25	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
1477 Du Pont	$23⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
10200 Dylex L A	$6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
2003 East Mal	335	330	330	— 5
750 Electro A	$5	485	5	+25
2275 Emco	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14167 Falcon C	$7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
4684 Falcon	$30	29¾	29½	— ⅜
1600 Fed Ind A	480	450	475	+ 5
650 Francana	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	
53 Fraser A	$19⅜	19	19⅜	
1900 Gen Distrb	$8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
12150 Gnt Mascl	62	59	59	— 2
7350 Gibraltar	475	405	415	
2750 Granduc	120	11	113	— 2
4200 Granisle	$13	12	13	+ ⅞
200 Gt Oil Sds	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
150 GL Paper	$16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	
720 Greyhnd	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
9824 Guar Trst	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
4150 Hambro C	250	275	275	
8975 Hawker S	$5⅜	5½	5½	
3560 Hayes D A	450	440	450	+10
10200 H Bay Co	$16½	16	16	— ¼
5250 Houston O	157	148	148	— 3
3427 IAC	$19	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
200 Ind smln	$7½	7½	7½	
777 Huron Erl	$26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
2404 Inland Gas	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3888 Int Mogul	350	325	325	—15
30 Inglis	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
9075 I Chemly	234	215	234	+13
11470 Intpr Pipe	$15	14½	14½	+ ¼
25932 Inv Grp A	$7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
18641 Jannock	$6⅛	6½	6½	
50555 Kaiser Re $	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
30800 Kaps Tran	244	225	230	+ 5
4140 Kerr A A	$11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
14300 Kottler	330	310	325	+15
1771 Labatt A	$18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
25 Lab Min	$30	30	30	
3200 LOnt Cem	340	330	340	+10
109 Liberian	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
100 LL Lac	160	160	160	—15
100 Lob Co A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1375 Lob Co B	$6½	6⅜	6½	
4900 Loeb M	360	340	340	+10
2100 Mclan H A	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9898 MB Ltd	$25½	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
2000 Madsen	50	50	50	
535 M L f Mills	$25¼	25	25	+ ⅛
2550 Matigml	$14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅜
2202 Microsyst	274	260	274	+14
16726 Moore	$43⅜	42	42¾	+1⅛
1400 Murphy	6	5	495	495
815 Nat Trust	$18	17½	17½	— ⅛
15282 Noranda A	$31½	30⅛	31½	+1½
7843 Nor Elect	$17½	9	19¼	+ ¼
2300 Orchan	340	325	340	+10
14925 Oshawa A	$5⅜	490	5	— ½
6250 Pamour	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2325 PanCan P	$10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
310 Patino N V	$14	13	13	— ¼
120 Petrofina	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
2369 Pine Point	$28	27⅜	27⅜	
7200 Pitts C	$6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅜
970 Placer	$14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
1153 Que Sturg	430	475	480	— 5
3700 Rayrock	95	90	95	+ 2
210 Rdpath A	$22	22	22	
7000 Reed Osir A	$5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ½
1365 Reichhold	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
69325 Revnu Prp	98	92	95	+ 5
420 Rothman	$12	12	12	
1300 Scotts	$6⅛	6½	6½	
16550 Shell Can	$15	14½	14½	— ¼
46385 Sherritt	$6¼	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
6750 Siebens	$8¼	7¾	8	— ½
96390 Simpsons	$8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
7975 Simpson S	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
1300 Slater Stl	$10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
865 Southm A	$27⅛	27	27	
11150 St Brodcst	$9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
3160 Stelco A	$28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
2900 Steep R	118	110	117	— 3
7750 Sundale O	400	370	395	— 5
5030 Teck Cor A	275	260	265	+10
1140 Teck Cor B	250	249	249	
343 Te'edyne	480	430	460	— 5
1097 Texaco	$33	33	33	— ⅛
27160 Thom N A	$12⅛	11¾	12	+ ½
13273 Tor Dm Bk	$33⅛	33	33½	— ⅛
3350 Traders A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2698 Trans Mt	$11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
10154 TrCan PL	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
2235 Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5327 Un Gas	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
261 Union Oil	$9	9	9	
600 U Keno	$9	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
7500 U Siscoe	410	380	380	—20
8500 Upp Can	114	108	108	— 6
2900 Van Der	395	375	385	+25
7820 Voyager P	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
1865 Weldwod	$16⅜	9⅞	16⅜	+ ¼
803 Wstburne	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7750 West Mine	180	171	179	+ 4
21600 Westmhse	$13	12½	13	+
16150 Weston	$23⅛	22⅜	22⅞	+
530 White Pas	$6⅛	6½	6⅛	
300 Willroy	138	138		
1350 Woodwd A	$21⅜	21		—
2000 Yk Bear	234	225	227	—
403820 Yukon C	97	87	97	+

Total sales 4,461,006 shares

Montreal Stocks

2645 Algoma	$28½	28	28⅜+
238 Asbestos	$15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+
29704 Bank Mont	$15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+
400 Basic Res	480	480	480
2325 Bombard	250	275	275
600 Brinco	$7	7	7
7000 Cdn Inf Pow	$13½	13¼	13⅛+
200 Canron	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+
2220 Con Bath	$25	25	25
2100 Dom Bridge	$22	21⅜	22+
4300 Dom Text	$7⅜	7	7
4300 Fncl Col	210	195	195
803 Imasco	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
400 Ivaco	$12½	12½	12½
250 MLW-Wrth	$23⅜	20⅞	20⅞
1255 Molson A	$18	17¾	18
1440 Molson B	$16	16	16
1200 Mont Trust	$15	15	15
225 Power Cp	$10¼	10	10
28672 Price Co	$14⅛	13¾	14
490 Rolland A	$8	8	8
5915 Royal Bank	$30⅛	29¾	30⅛
1390 Roy Trust A	$23½	23	23½
1100 Steinberg A	$18¼	18⅛	18¼
10000 Unican Sec	135	135	135
200 Zellers	$9½	9⅜	9½

Total sales 1,029,996 shares.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 28, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36¾	37⅛
1st Bk Sy	40	40¾
1stEmp S	12	13
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Harif NC	15⅛	16⅛
Midl Bks	22¼	23¼
Shaw Bos	30½	31½
U Va Bks	14⅛	15⅛
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16½	17
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3⅜	4⅜
AID Inc	1¾	2⅛
AVM Cp	3½	4¼
Acushnt	13	11½
Addisn W	8¼	8¾
Adv Ros	1⅛	1½
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9¼	9¾
Allyn Bac	4¼	4½
A El Leb	¾	1
Am Exp	27½	28⅝
Am Finl	9⅝	10
Am Furn	2¼	2⅝
Am Greet	8⅜	8⅞
Am Telev	9	10
Am Weld	8½	9¼
Amir Dv	1¼	1½
Anadite	3¼	3⅜
Anheus B	27⅜	27⅞
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	15½	16
Arrow H	14¾	15½
Arvida	5⅞	6¼
AsCC Bot	5¼	9
AllGas Lt	11½	12½
Baird At	3½	3⅞
Ball PnIC	5	5⅜
Bang Hy	11⅛	12
Bkam Rlt	8¾	9¼
Bassett F	14⅜	15½
Bayis Mk	9¾	10½
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	31½	32¼
Bibb Co	6⅜	6⅞
Bird Son	30	31
Birtchr	⅞	1⅛
Bick Hills	27½	29
Bonza Int	2¼	2½
Booz AH	3	3⅜
Braden	6⅜	7½
Brinks	8⅞	9⅛
Brks Sca	11¼	12
Brwning	2⅜	3
Buckb M	4⅜	4⅞
Buckeye	4⅞	5⅜
Burn S m	5	5½
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1¼	1⅜
Conrad H	¾	1½
Capin Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2½	3¼
Care Cp	1½	2⅛
CenVt PS	11½	11⅜
Chm Lea	8⅛	9¼
Chesa Ut	7	8
Chi Brldg	70	71½
Chilton	2⅜	2¾
ChrsSe	94	97
Circle F	1¼	2
CitznUt A	25½	26½
CitznUt B	25⅛	26⅛
Clark Mf	28½	29½
Clow Cp	7¼	7⅜
Colu Vent	1¾	2⅛
om Clr	14	15
oml Sh	18½	20
omw Pa	22¼	23½
Con Pap	33¾	34¼
orenco	22½	24½
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	11¼	12
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1⅜	2⅛
Data Hnd	5½	6
Davt Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	2⅜	3¼
DeLux C	24½	25¼
Det CanT	9½	10½
Det IntBr	26½	27½
Dewey El	⅜	1⅛
Diam Cry	10	10¾
Dixn Cru	14⅛	15⅛
Docutel	4¼	4¾
Dollar G	5	5⅜
Dorch G	7⅜	7⅞
Dow Jone	19¾	20¾
Doyle DB	6⅜	7¼
Dunkin D	2½	2⅞
Duriron	10⅛	11⅛
Eberin In	3	3½
Econ Lab	23¾	24¼
ElPas El	9⅞	10⅛
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅜
Elder Be	4	4⅜
Elec Nucl	6¾	7¼
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅜
Energy C	3⅜	3⅞
Entwstl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	14⅛	14⅞
Erie Tec	6	8
Efhan Al	12¼	13
Fab Tek	⅜	1⅛
Fingrhl	1⅜	2
F IsBo		
Fst Bost	16½	17¼
Fickngr	12⅛	12⅞
Fla WatU	⅜	1
Forest O	9⅞	10¼
Frmigll	½	⅞
Fotomat	3	3⅜
Frnkl Cp	2⅞	3¼
Frnkln El	7¼	7⅜
Frnd Ice	16¼	17½
Gov EFin	5	5½
Graph Cn	8⅛	9⅜
Grph Scl	9	9⅜
Green Mt	6	6½
Grey Adv	6	6½
Gulf Intst	5⅞	6⅜
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5	5½
Henred F	10⅛	11
Holobm	1⅛	1⅜
Hoover	12½	13
Horiz Res	4⅜	5⅜
Huck Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
Huds Pap	17	18½
Hyatt Cp	3⅜	4
Hyatt Int	4⅜	4⅞
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅜
Intrmk In	⅜	1⅜
Intrmt G	11⅞	12⅜
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4⅛
IaSou Ut	21¼	21¾
Jamsby	11¾	12½
Jiffy Fds	⅜	1⅛
Joslyn M	14	14⅜
KMS Ind	3⅜	4⅜
Kaisr Stl	25⅛	25⅞
KaisStl pf	16½	17
Kalvar	4⅛	4⅝
Kaman A	13½	14
Kamps A	2	2½
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅜
Kaysam	⅜	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅜	5
Kelly Svc	9	9½
Keuff Ess	12¾	13¾
Keye Fib	12¾	13¼
Key CusF	3⅜	3⅞
King Int	1⅛	1⅜
Knap Vog	10⅛	11¼
Lance In	16	16¾
Land Res	½	⅞
Leadv Co	1½	2
Lin Bcast	3⅜	4¼
Loblaw	3	3½
Log Etrn	2⅜	2⅞
Madisn G	12¾	12¾
Mai Rity	1⅜	1⅞
Mallkrt	37½	38¼
Manor C	2	2½
Marit Frt	8¼	8¾
Maul LP	7½	8
McCor	27	28
McQuay	8⅜	9½
Measur	14½	15
Medtrn	26	25¼
Merid In	1⅛	1⅜
Midsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1⅜	2
Midw Gt	13	14
Millipr	33	35
Miner In	2½	3
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	10⅜	11½
Mrs S Pie	6⅜	7¼
Monf Col	3⅞	4½
Moore P	6⅜	7⅛
Moore S	11½	12¾
Motch M	2⅜	3⅛
Mot Club	4⅜	5¼
Mueller	7	8½
Narag Cp	4⅛	5
Nat G&O	7½	8¼
Nat Lb	2½	2⅞
N Patent	6⅜	6¾
N SecRsh	3⅜	3⅞
Netnw Rl	3⅜	4⅜
NJ Nat G	12	12¾
Nielsn A	12	12½
Nielsn B	12⅛	12⅝
NoCar Gs	9	9⅜
N Eur Oil	14⅛	15⅛
Nortrp Kl	17⅜	18½
NW NatG	8	8⅜
NW PuSv	18⅛	18⅝
Noxel Cp	13	13⅜
Ogilvy M	11¾	12½
Ohio Ferr	13	13⅜
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	2⅞	3½
Otter TP	17¾	18¼
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	19½	20
PacGa R	20½	21¼
Pakco	1	1⅜
Park Dr	21	21½
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	3⅛	3½
Pearl Mf	9	9⅜
Pa Enter	13⅞	14⅛
PnzlOff B	7⅜	7½
Pepsi BW	5	
Petrolit	55⅛	
Pettibon	16¼	
Philip L	9⅞	
Piedmt A	5⅜	
Pinkrtn	24⅞	
Pion HiB	25⅜	
Pistilin	3⅞	
Port HK	34	
Possis Cp	2⅛	
Pro Golf	1⅜	
Pub S NC	7⅞	
P Bennet	25	
PutD Cap	3⅛	
Qual Inns	1⅜	
Ragen Pr	3⅛	
Rahall C	3⅛	
Raych Cp	17⅜	
Raymnd	8⅛	
Recog Eq	3	
Road Ex	26⅛	
Robin M	7⅜	
Roberts J	3½	
Roselon	2⅜	
Rouse	2½	
Rus Stov	11⅛	
Sadlier	1⅛	
Scan Dat	1	
Scripps H	10⅛	
Sals Delt	2½	
Seneca F	3⅜	
Seven U	22	
Snap Tls	26⅛	
Solid Sle	8⅜	
S Cal Wat	11⅜	
Sw Gs Cp	8⅜	
Sw El Sv	13⅜	
Standyn	11½	
Std Regls	13⅛	
Stan HPd	9½	
Sterlg Str	3⅜	
Strawb Cl	18	
Sugdal F	3⅛	
Super El	5⅛	
TIME DC	4⅜	
Tampax	37¾	
Taylr Wl	14⅜	
Tech Pub	5⅜	
Techcre	5⅜	
Tecum P	25½	
Tennant	22½	
Tifny Co	6⅛	
Transco	8	
Transo O	10⅜	
Trico Pd	24½	
Trltn OG	1⅞	
Tyson F	6⅜	
Un McGil	5	
US Bnkmt	⅜	
US TrkLn	11⅛	
Up Pen P	15⅛	
Valley Gs	7	
VanD Air	5½	
Vance S	2⅛	
Velcro	7⅛	
Ventron	21⅜	
Wads Pu	3⅛	
Wab NG	10	
Webb Re	5⅜	
Waco Dvl	1⅛	
Weight W	6⅜	
Weldtrn	1⅛	
Weling M	6½	
Well Gar	3⅜	
Welsbch	3½	
Wstn Mtg	2½	
Westmd	45⅛	
Wisc PL	16⅜	
Wdwrd L	15⅛	
Wright W	2⅜	
ZionUt B	14½	

European Gold Markets

Jan. 28, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	176.00	175.50	—2.50
Zurich	178.00	176.25	—3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	183.25	183.09	—1.20

U.S. dollar per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	Low
Amsterdam	87.40	84.80	87.40	77.03
Brussels	115.94	114.17	115.94	106.43
Frankfurt	117.83	115.90	118.11	110.56
Milan	93.71	93.81	95.71	85.98
Paris	120.30	118.30	118.30	99.70
Sydney	333.98	315.24	333.98	289.88
Tokyo (n)	282.49	278.83	378.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	3841.98	3781.09	3841.98	3627.04
Zurich	238.40	230.80	241.90	206.30

(n) new (o) old.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-33

APL Cp pfB, Armco Stl, Beech Airc, Bock Mnth, Brckwy G s, Chanco AB, ConPow 6pf, CPC Intl, Del Monte, Elhy Cp pf, GtNor Nek, Hutton EF, Inland Stl, Interlk Inc, Latrobe Stl, Loral Corp, LTV Cp AA, MGM, Mid'd Ross, NortSim pf, Ogden Corp, PaPL 13pf, Pitney Bow, Republic Stl, Reynold Ind, Reynlnd pf, ShellrG 3pf, Sparton Co, Staley Mfg, Std Brands, Talley Ind, TexCom 6n, Unit Air 8 pf

NEW LOWS- 0

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	Unavailable			
1 M.	—			
3 M.	—			
6 M.	—			
1 Y.	—			

FCE Quotations

Jan. 29, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	690	700	700	700
694.77	offer	700	715	720	720
FTI	bid	220	230	230	235
224.00	offer	233	250	250	250
TKDJ	bid	3750	3800	3300	3850
3841.58	offer	3900	3950	4000	4050
Prem. Gas	bid	118	120	119	117
120.50	offer	122	124	124	124
Gasoil	bid	83	83	87	86
81.00	offer	87	89	92	91

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Currency Rates

January 28, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.K
Amsterdam	2.3975	5.74	104.41*	56.2850*	27.85*	—	6.0570*	98.52*	43.67
Brussels (c)	34.575	82.885	15.014	8.10	5.447*	14.39	—	14.18	6.27
Frankfurt	2.3110	5.5300	—	54.07*	3.631*	95.99*	6.702*	93.84*	42.[illegible]
London (z)	2.39295	—	5.5175	10.2300	1.5205	5.75825	82.70	5.87	13.16
Milan	654.10	1519.60	276.29	148.85	—	264.35	18.38	260.60	115.[illegible]
Paris	4.2775	10.22225	185.730*	—	6.72125*	177.700*	12.3500*	175.050*	77.7
Zurich	2.4525	5.8705	106.32*	57.4*	0.3854*	101.87*	7.10*	—	44

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5065; Escudo: 24.09; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.00; Schilling: 16.355; Sw. krona: 3.9640; Yen: 297.42; Belgian financial franc: 35.175.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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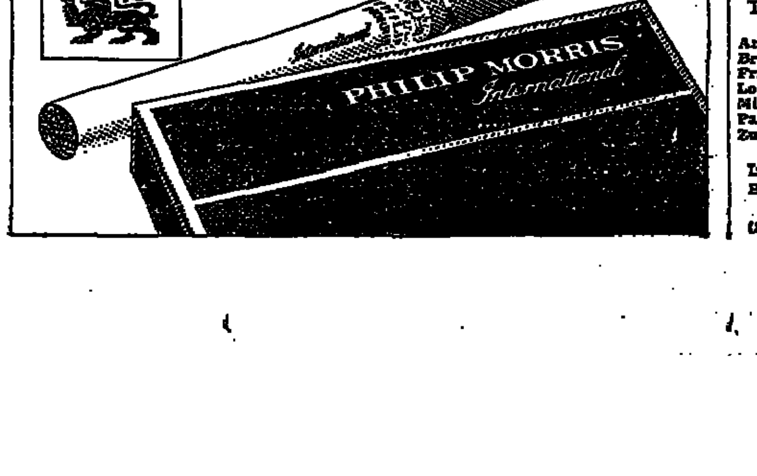
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The new currency


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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9¼	3¼	GREIT .40		17	5½	4½	5¼+	⅝
6½	1½	Greyhd C	6	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
25⅞	8¼	GRI Cp .40	6	263	13½	12	13½+	1⅞
13⅝	7⅝	Griesd 1.15e		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	6	GrossTlc .90	6	4	8½	8⅞	8½+	⅜
6	3¼	Grow C .33b	6	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2¼	7-16	Gruen Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	¾	GSC En .42c	11	24	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
4⅛	⅛	GuardMt wt		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	1⅝	Gulfrd .20e	2	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
38¼	18	Gulf Can .80	8	3	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
6¼	1⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	6	4⅝	4¼	4½—	⅜
15¼	4⅜	Glfstrm LD	5	27	7½	7	7½+	¾
		H						
2⅛	½	Halco Prod	3	2	¾	¾	¾	
12	5	HallsMot .44	2	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
5½	2⅝	HampD .15r	2	8	3⅛	3	3	
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	8	40	8¾	8¼	8¼—	½
5¼	3⅜	HanSq 1.98e	3	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
25	13½	Harland .18	17	43	20	19¾	20+	¼
13½	5	Harmn .05r	2	5	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
25⅜	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	11	227	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	½
1½	5-16	Harvey Grp		5	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	7	6	5⅞	6+	⅛
5⅝	3	HawaiA .10r	2	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅛	2⅝	HealthM .30	4	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	9-16	Heinick Inst	6	65	1	13-16	1—	⅛
11¼	1⅝	Helm 1.45e	2	32	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3½	1	Hemdale En	2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9	5	Her Mat .48	3	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7⅜	2⅛	HIG Inc	3	14	3¼	3	3¼+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Hlthvn .86e	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3½	
8⅝	2⅞	Hiptrnic .15	33	51	8¼	7⅝	8¼+	¾
4	1½	Hofmn Ind	2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	5	32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56	19⅝	HomeOA .50	11	1	23	23	23+	¾
20⅝	13⅝	HormelG .92	5	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	½
15¼	2½	HospM 1.24e	4	28	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		66	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
9¼	3½	Hosp Mtr In	5	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6	3⅜	House VI .32	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	17⅝	HoustOil .40	10	308	27	25¾	26⅝—	½
38⅜	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	7	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
38	16⅜	HubellB 1.30	7	15	22¼	22	22—	⅜
48	16	HudsB OG 1	8	2	24½	24¼	24¼+	⅞
4¼	¾	Hudson Gen		17	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	26	5	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1¼	HuntHlt .10e	4	1	2	2	2+	⅛
24⅝	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	28	17½	17¼	17⅜+	¼
3½	1½	Hycel Inc		31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	¼
28⅝	12⅞	HygrFd .65a	4	143	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅝
		I						
7⅞	3⅝	ICH Cp .32t	11	5	5½	5½	5½—	¼
16⅞	7¼	ICM R 1.64e	5	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35e	4	9	4⅝	4½	4½—1-16	
1¾	⅝	ImpGrp .08e	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
43⅝	19½	ImpO A .80a	13	166	28¼	27⅝	28+	¼
5	⅝	Inarco		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	1¼	Incoterm A		24	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
6	⅜	IndianHd wt		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7¼	2⅜	Instron .20	6	20	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
2½	½	Instrum Sys	7	50	1	⅞	15-16—1-16	
2⅝	⅜	IntegRe .19t	10	14	1⅛	1	1⅛+	¼
3¾	13-16	Intrmedco	31	33	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		11	½	½	½	
13¾	5⅜	Int Cour .24	9	8	9¼	8¾	8¾—	½
6¼	1	Int Foodsvc	5	10	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	5	2⅛	2	2—	⅛
12	5⅜	IntGenIn .70	3	12	8	7½	8+	⅜
9¼	1⅜	Int Prot .10		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
2⅝	10-16	IntSeawy Tr		5	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	¾	Int Stretch		12	1	1	1—	
48	16	INTSyCon .25	9	z4050	23⅝	22	23	
15½	6½	Interpool	4	3	10¼	10	10¼+	½
14⅛	5¾	Intrsyst .40	7	28	7½	7¼	7½+	⅜
19⅝	5¼	Interwy Cp	2	68	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝—	⅛
24	12⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	12	17⅛	16⅞	17	
6⅛	3¼	InvDivB .45	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20a	8	8	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
12¾	4⅝	Ionics Inc	13	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	¼
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .72	5	9	5	4⅞	5	
6½	1⅝	Irvin Indust	4	19	2½	2¼	2¼+	¼
6⅝	3¾	ISC Finl .30	4	25	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	5	93	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
		J - K						
14⅞	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	4	26	7½	6¾	7⅛+	⅜
4⅛	1⅜	Jamswy .09t	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	3	Jeannet .22t	5	72	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1	Jetronic Ind	3	3	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
25¾	14½	John Pd .25	17	24	22¼	21¾	22¼+	⅝
3½	2¼	Juniper Pet		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅝	1⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅛	KaisrInd .26	3	229	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		7	15-16	⅞	15-16	
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20¼	11	KanebSv .90	7	46	20½	20	20—	½
57½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z20	45	45	45+	1
5⅝	2¾	KenwinS .34	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Ketchm .14t	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
27⅝	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	88	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅜
3⅝	⅝	Key Co .08		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	3⅝	Keystind .30	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	7	21	¾	¾	¾+1-16	
5⅝	1	King Opticl	2	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15¼	6½	KingRd .15e	5	5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅜
28⅝	10⅝	Kirbylnd .48	6	4	28⅝	28	28	
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		10	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
1⅞	⅜	KleerVu Ind		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5⅞	⅞	Kleinerts		10	3	3	3	
8¼	5¼	Kliklok .60	4	19	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
16¼	4⅛	Knicker Toy	3	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
25	7¼	Kolmorg .40	4	24	10⅛	9¾	9¾+	⅜
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	2	13	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
		L						
3	1½	LaBarg .02e	3	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	4	12	4½	4¼	4½+	⅛
8¼	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	56	3⅝	3 1-16	3 3-16—5-16	
4¼	2¼	LaMaur .36	6	26	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	LaPointe	9	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
3	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	4	32	5½	5¼	5¼+	⅜
⅝	1-16	LarwinR wt		4	¼	¼	¼—1-16	
11⅝	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	39	6	6	6	
13½	5	LeaRon .24b	4	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜—	¼
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	13	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	13	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5	2	Lehigh Pres	4	2	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	4	Leigh Pr .40	4	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¼	9-16	Leisure Tec	14	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
6¼	3¼	LesFay .32b	4	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	⅛
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3¼	1¼	Liberty Fab	2	3	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	Lincoln Am	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7⅝	2¼	LoewThe wt		336	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
3	1⅜	Logistic .10e	3	14	2	2	2+	⅛
24	14¼	LouisCe 1.28	4	1	15¾	15¾	15¾+	¼
3⅝	1½	LTVCorp wt		132	2⅝	2½	2½	
		M						
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	20	1	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
15⅝	8⅝	Me-PbS 1.28	7	4	11	10¾	11	
7⅝	4½	Mangood .68	17	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅝	1⅞	Marindu B	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
14	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	37	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
4⅝	1¼	Marlene Ind	2	3	2	1⅞	2	
7¼	4	MarshF .24	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2¾	Marshal Ind	2	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	4	Masland .40	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
12⅝	5	Masnelin .30	4	7	8¼	7⅞	8¼+	⅜
3¼	⅝	Masters Inc	15	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12½	3¼	MaterRe .20	5	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
7	1⅝	MaulBrg .10		7	2½	2⅝	2½	
7	3⅛	Maule .05h	2	4	4	3⅞	4+	⅛
10⅝	5⅞	McDonh .50	3	25	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	5	3	10	10	10+	¼
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
2⅝	½	Medaln Leis	2	2	1	1	1+	⅛
9	2¾	Medenco .12	5	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
26½	14¾	MediaGn .60	9	13	23	23	23+	⅛
3½	1¼	Mego Intl In	2	17	3⅛	3	3+	⅛
11⅝	6	MEM Co .72	4	6	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	5	14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
8¼	2⅝	Midld Co .10	18	6	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Midld Glass	4	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
14¼	7⅝	Mid Rub Re	4	2	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
18⅝	6	Milgo Elect	5	74	11⅞	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
6⅝	4¼	Miller H	1	4	5	4⅞	5+	⅛
9½	5⅜	MillOnx .20r	3	11	8⅛	7⅝	8+	⅛
20⅝	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	6	48	11⅝	11	11—	¼
15⅞	5½	MoKanTx ct		5	13	12¾	13+	½
14	10	MoPac 1.20	3	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
29⅛	9⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	4	101	12¼	11½	11¾	
5⅝	3	Mile Cp .16	4	5	4	3⅞	4+	¼
2⅜	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		10	½	½	½	
5⅞	1⅝	Modern Md		4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16½	5⅝	Molycrp wt		41	9½	8⅞	8⅞—	⅝
56½	40	MonP pf4.40		z80	42	41¾	41¾—	1¼
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	4	4	8	8	8+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	MtgGth .95e	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Morton S .32	4	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
17	10⅞	MtVMll 1.20	3	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
6⅛	3¼	Mov Star .30	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
1⅝	½	Movielab	6	3	1	1	1	
12⅝	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	10	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	½
1⅜	⅝	MPS Intl Cp		7	11-16	⅝	11-16+1-16	
6⅝	4⅝	MWA .40a	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
		N						
4	1½	Napco Ind	3	9	2	1⅞	2	
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		14	4	3⅞	4	
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	4	1	3¾	3¾	3¾+	¼
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent	9	63	1⅛	1	1	
1⅛	½	NatInd wt		11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp	34	25	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	38	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	¾
14⅝	2	Nat Paragn	3	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¼	1⅝	Nat Silver	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8	4½	NatlnwH .24	6	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
4	1	Nelly Don		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3	15-16	Neonex .05	4	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅞	NestLM .10e		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14	8½	Newcor .76	5	13	15	14¼	14⅝+	⅝
56½	16¼	NENuclr .30	9	17	18⅛	17¾	18—	¼
11⅝	4¾	NHamp .42e	6	6	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	12	42	⅝	⅝	⅝	
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	59	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	6	48	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
18	3⅛	N Proc .35e	7	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
13¾	6⅞	NYTimes .60	6	34	10	9½	9⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	3	3	6	6	6	
3	⅞	Nichols SE	19	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1¼	Nortek Inc	3	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2¾	½	NoAmMl wt		4	1	1	1—	⅛
16	3¾	NorAm Roy	8	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾+	⅛
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	7	30	3 11-16	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
53¼	42	N IPS pf4.25		z10	48½	48½	48½+	1
17	1	NNGMob wt		114	2⅝	2	2—	¼
4	1¼	Novo Corp	4	5	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	13	14	4¼	4	4—	⅛
20¾	6¾	NumacO Gs	21	15	12⅞	12½	12⅝—	¾
		O						
5⅛	3¼	Oakwd Hom	3	6	4	4	4+	⅛
4⅛	3	OEA Inc .15	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
33⅞	12⅝	Offshore Co	6	4	17⅛	17	17	
18	10	OhioBrs 1.40	13	25	19¼	18¼	19¼+	2
11	4	OhSealy .30	5	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅜
27⅝	16⅝	OKC Cp 1.60	3	23	23⅞	23⅛	23¼—	⅜
		OKC Cp wi		1	12	12	12	
4⅝	1¼	Ola Ind	7	10	2	2	2+	⅛
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	6	9	13½	13¼	13¼	
16	8⅝	OnanCp .20e	5	3	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
101½	45½	Oklep 12.42e	3	z400	65	63	64+	1
2⅛	½	Originala		2	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
10⅛	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	2	16	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅝
1⅝	¾	Ormand Ind	7	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7⅞	4	OSullvan .50	3	2	6	6	6+	⅛
10	2	Outdr Sprt I	4	7	3½	3⅛	3½+	¼
14	4⅛	OverhDr .40	5	10	6½	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2	Overs Secur		3	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	18	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		P						
1¼	11-16	P&F Indust	2	48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1⅜	1-16	Pac Cst Prp		27	7-16	⅜	7-16+1-16	
20½	15⅝	PGEApf 1.50		4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
16⅛	12⅛	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16¼	12¼	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
14½	10⅝	PG 4.5pf1 12		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	10½	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	½
28	21½	PGE 9pf2.25		6	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	⅞
25	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅞
25⅝	19	PGE 8pf 2		5	22	22	22+	½
26¼	20	PG 8.2pf2.05		2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	½
8	2⅝	P Holdg .16	108	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	
58⅝	39	PacLt pf4.50		z120	47	45¼	45¼—	3¼
15	11⅝	PNwTel 1.72	9	10	13¾	13½	13¾+	⅜
17½	10	PallCp .26e	9	55	16½	15⅝	16¼+	1⅛
3	⅝	Palomr. Finl		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
8¼	1¼	Palomar Mt		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	8½	PanOcean O	82	278	9¼	8½	9—	⅜
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
6	2⅝	ParaPk .10a	2	2	4½	4	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Park El .10e	4	6	2½	2½	2½	
32⅝	9¼	Parsons .45e	6	4	13½	13¼	13¼—	¼
11	2¼	Patagonia	6	3	4	4	4	
16	3¾	PatoCG .40e	2	15	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
13¾	4⅝	Patrick Pet	7	38	8¾	8½	8⅝+	¼
12⅝	7	Paxall .60	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
13⅛	1	Pease Ellm		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .20a	8	3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
3⅞	1½	Pemcor Inc	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	2	2	2	
9⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	8	7½	7½	7½	
⅞	¼	Pentron Ind		5	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
18	10⅝	PepBoys 1	5	11	13½	13	13½+	¾
7⅝	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3	PerinlCp .30	4	41	5½	5⅛	5½+	¼
4⅝	⅛	Permaner	6	109	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	28	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Petro Lewis	3	10	6¼	6	6⅛+	⅜
8¼	4	Phil LD .52r	3	8	5	5	5	
5⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	4	78	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
4½	1⅞	PicNPa .03e	4	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
4⅛	1	PiedInd .18e		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	2½	Pioner Pjas	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Pioneer Sys		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
5⅝	2	Pioneer Tex	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
39½	9	PitDeMo .80	7	1	15½	15½	15½—	¼
6¼	5	PitWVa .56a	9	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾+	¼
30½	15⅝	Pittway 1b	7	9	20½	20¼	20½+	¼
7⅝	3½	Plant Ind	4	12	4½	4⅜	4½	
21⅝	7½	Plantrnics	5	29	10½	10⅛	10+	⅛
4⅝	1½	PlyGem .51t	5	3	2½	2½	2½+	¼
2¾	1⅝	Plym Rub B	4	5	1¾	1¾	1⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅛	PNB MR wt		17	11-16	9-16	⅝+1-16	
14¼	9⅝	PneuSca .80	10	z100	10	10	10+	⅛
6½	3½	Pneum .20e	3	24	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
1⅝	¼	Poloron Pd		25	⅝	½	⅝+1-16	
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
11¾	2¼	Prairie Oil	9	31	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
13⅝	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	4	8	4	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	10	69	20¼	20	20—	⅛
30⅝	3½	PresRl B .32		9	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	¼
5½	1⅝	Presley Cos	8	33	3	2⅝	3+	⅛
6¼	1⅝	PrimMt .20e	10	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	PrpCT 1.28e	6	8	7¾	7⅝	7¾	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅝	7¼	ProvGas .80	7	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
2⅞	⅝	PrdRIE .20e	2	20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
6¼	1½	PrudBdg .24	4	34	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	⅛
2¼	1⅝	Prud Fund		8	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
4⅝	¾	PSA Inc wt		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
54¼	40	PSCol pf4.25		z25	44½	44½	44½+	1
3⅛	⅝	Pulte Hmes		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	9	3	3	3+	⅛
14¾	3⅝	Purepac Lb	9	17	4¼	3⅝	4¼+	¾
12½	8¼	Putnam .60a	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	⅜
		R						
20½	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	41	186	18⅞	18	18⅛	
20¼	7⅝	Ransbrg .80	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	1	RapdAm wt		26	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅜
5⅞	2½	Rath Pack		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
12½	6⅝	RaymPr .40	9	1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
6¼	2¼	RB Indust	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1	Reading Ind	12	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
18	11⅞	RelEsl 1.40a	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	½
13¼	3	RltInT 1.25e	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	½
17⅝	8	Rlt RT 2.08e	6	19	13	12½	13+	⅝
1¼	1	REDM Cp		3	1½	1½	1½	
5⅜	1½	Refrig Trns		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	1	RelitFd .81e		35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
45½	26	RelIF pf4.38		2	35	35	35	
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		19	¾	11-16	¾	
11⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .30	6	2	9½	9½	9½	
4	1	Rep Housng		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29	[illegible]	Rep NY Cp	4	14	19⅛	18⅞	18¾+	⅜
44	3⅞	ReschCtl .08		226	7⅞	6¾	7¼—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Resistflx .30	5	2	8	8	8	
2½	1	Resrtsint A	1	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Resrtsint B	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
2⅛	⅝	Resl Assoc	7	7	1⅛	1	1	
2⅛	¾	Rex Nor .14t		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅝	RH Med Svc	6	3	2⅛	2	2	
4⅝	1	Riblet Prod		29	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝+	½
3½	1⅛	Richford In	3	22	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
2¼	⅝	Richlon .10e		35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	37	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
10⅝	4	RisdonM .36	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
34½	19½	Robintech	4	124	26½	24	24¼—	2⅛
2¾	1½	Roblin Ind	1	77	3	2⅞	3+	¼
11⅞	6⅝	Rockway .88	4	10	8¾	8⅛	8¼—	¼
1⅛	¼	Rockw Nat		15	⅝	½	½—1-16	
5⅝	3⅛	Rocorint .20	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
17½	6⅛	Rogers Corp	5	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
4⅝	2	Roland Intl	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼
5⅛	2⅝	Rollins Intl		3	3	3	3	
2¼	⅝	Ronco Telep	22	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3	Rossmor Cp	4	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		37	⅝	½	9-16+1-16	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	7	46	25¾	25½	25½+	⅛
18	3⅜	Rowind Inc	6	25	17½	17½	17½	
2⅞	⅛	RoyBch Co	4	20	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
3¼	1	RPS Prod		1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
2⅞	9-16	RSC Indust	7	36	2	2	2	
3	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	3	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
5	3¼	Rudick pf 56		9	4½	4⅛	4½+	¼
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		10	⅞	13-16	13-16—1-16	
10	6	Russell .60	3	21	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	¼
10¼	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	5	2	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
16¾	5½	Ryan Ho .20	10	75	15¼	14¾	14¾	
3⅛	⅞	Ryersn Hay	46	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
		S						
6	2¾	SaffranSy A	3	2	3½	3½	3½	
8⅛	3⅛	Salem .271	7	12	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞+	⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	10	1125	10½	9½	10¼+	⅞
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46e		7	9½	8¾	8¾—	
113½	82	SDgo pf9.84		z100	96½	96½	96½	
40½	27	San JW 2.26	7	6	32½	32¼	32¼+	¼
3⅛	1½	Sargent Ind	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Saundr L .20	5	2	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Schiller Ind	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1	Sci Mgt .09e	6	1	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
9½	4	SciAtlan .25t	6	14	7⅛	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Sealectr Cp	4	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
1	⅛	Seaport Cp		2	½	7-16	7-16	
5¼	1¾	Sears Ind	2	6	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜+	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	SeasAll .15e	5	4	7¾	7½	7½—	⅛
8½	1½	Sec Mtg Inv		11	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
7½	2	Sec Plastics	9	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
6½	3⅞	Selas Cp .30	6	3	5½	5⅜	5½—	¼
8¼	2¾	Semich .21t	5	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
6⅝	3	Servisco .30	3	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅛	⅝	Servoir .20r	17	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
5	3⅛	SGL In .13r	4	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		26	2⅝	2	2¼+	⅛
17½	8⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	12½	12½	12½	
2¼	1½	Shaer Shoe	12	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
11¾	4	Shawin .50b	5	16	7	6¾	6¾—	⅜
2⅞	1⅝	ShearHay S		82	3	2¾	3+	¼
3⅞	7-16	ShellRes .06		67	1⅞	1⅝	1¾—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	4	4	3⅞	4+	⅛
22½	9¾	Shnandh Oil	7	18	15½	14⅞	15+	¾
29¾	13¾	Shn O pf1.25		1	20¾	20¾	20¾+	⅞
18⅝	8¼	Sherwd Med	6	51	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅞
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	4	10	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ShulmTr En		4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅜
8⅝	3⅜	Sierrcin .20	7	9	5⅝	4⅞	5½+	⅜
10	6¼	Sifco In .36a	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
5⅜	1¾	SikesCp .08		12	3⅛	2⅞	3+	⅛
3¼	2¼	SimcoS .22b	6	1	3	3	3—	¼
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
3⅝	1⅝	Sim Sch .10e	6	39	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
5⅝	1½	Simplex .15t	13	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	3	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
2⅛	¾	SMD Ind	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	¾	Solitron .20		58	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
10	3¼	Sonder Brdc	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	¼
13	4	Soundsn .20	3	46	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
25⅝	21⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		8	25	25	25—	¼
18⅝	14⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16½	16½	16½	
16⅝	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		12	15¼	14¾	15—	⅜
14¼	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	13	13	13—	¼
52	28	SouRoy .88b	21	33	46⅞	46	46—	1¼
6⅛	3⅝	Spartek .30e	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	¼
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	61	3½	3¼	3½—	⅛
8¾	3¼	Spector .10e	2	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4	¾	SpencCo .32t		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	2	3	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8½	3⅛	Splentex .48	3	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	SSPbind .24	4	11	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅞
14¼	9⅞	StdAllianc 1	3	1	11	11	11+	¼
3	1⅞	Std Containr	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15¼	11	StdCoas 1.10	4	5	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	⅝
7⅝	3¼	Std Metals	4	34	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
8⅝	4½	StdMotA .42	6	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞—	⅛
3	1¼	StdPac Corp	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13⅝	7½	Std Prod 1	5	4	9	9	9	
2⅝	¾	StdPrud wt		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		4	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
19½	10¼	StThom .48a	6	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
18⅝	8	Stange .20	18	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
7⅝	4	Stanly Avia	8	1	6¾	6¾	6¾+	¼
7⅝	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3	Steelmt .20a	2	2	4½	4½	4½	
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
1⅜	½	Sterl Electr	3	2	3-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	2	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	79	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
8¼	4	Struth Wells	31	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
7⅝	2⅝	SunCityl .25	6	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8	Sun Elec .60	6	15	12	11¾	12+	⅜
7½	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	5	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	¼
8	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	5	21	7¼	7	7⅛+	¼
4⅝	1½	Supindin .12	3	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	35	5	5	5—	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Supronics	5	10	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
7¼	¾	Susquhana		3	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7½	2¼	Susquhan pf		2	4½	4½	4½+	¼
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
63	27¾	Syntex .40	14	1516	34⅝	31¾	32½—	1¾
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	7	265	13¾	13¼	13½—	¼
2⅝	⅝	System Eng		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
1⅝	⅜	Tech Sym	37	5	¾	¾	¾+	¼
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅛	Techcl Tape	4	13	15-16	3-16	13-16—	⅛
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24½	13⅛	Tejon R .28a	13	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅜
14¾	6	Teleflex .68t	4	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
2¾	13-16	Tenna Corp		24	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
4⅞	2¼	Tenneco wt		103	4⅞	4¼	4⅞+	¼
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	37	9½	8½	9+	½
23	5	Teradyn Inc	5	22	8½	7¾	8¼+	½
17⅛	10¼	TerraC .10e	4	367	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝+	⅜
15⅝	4⅝	TesoroPt wt		59	7⅞	7¼	7½—	⅛
12⅞	3⅝	TexasInt Co	7	253	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
4	1½	Texstar .17t	3	9	3	2⅞	3+	⅛
14	6⅛	Textron wt		3	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
3¼	⅞	TFI Co Inc	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2½	Thorof Mkt		1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	¼
3¼	⅝	Tidwell Ind		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅞	3½	Tiffany .20	4	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	¼
1½	⅝	Tigerintl wt		68	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¾	1¾	Timpte Ind	3	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	¼
22¾	2½	TMC Mtg In	2	11	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅜
8¼	4	Tokheim .20	14	6	7⅜	7	7—	⅜
8½	3½	ToppsGu .20	5	32	5½	4⅞	5½+	⅝
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	13	5¼	5½	5½—	⅛
2⅞	1	Town Cntry		14	2	2	2	
5	1⅝	Tracor Inc	5	29	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
3½	1	Trans Lux		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	¼
9½	3¼	Trnspt Pool	3	57	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Treadw .23t		7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	½
10¼	5	TriStMtr .80	4	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
3 7-16	1⅞	TubosM .22e	11	6	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
4¼	1¾	Tuftco Corp	13	18	2	1⅞	2+	⅛
10⅝	2½	Turbodyne	11	82	4⅝	4	4½+	⅜
18	10⅝	Turnr C 1.20	5	5	13½	13	13½+	¼
6¾	3¼	TwinFair In	4	86	5¼	4⅞	5	
		U						
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	15	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
9	1⅞	Un Invest		7	3⅝	3½	3¼	
7⅛	4½	UnA Pr .40a	6	6	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	6	34	3¼	3	3¼+3-16	
1⅛	¼	UnBrand wt		4	⅜	9-16	⅝+1-16	
4	⅜	UDollrS .10e		20	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	3	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		29	¼	⅛	⅛	
7⅝	2½	U PDye .07p		2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
10½	2⅞	US Filtr .20	5	552	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
17½	5⅛	USLsR 1.80e	4	18	7	6½	6¾+	¼
1¾	5-16	US LsgR wt		10	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	24	2½	2⅜	2½—	⅛
4⅝	⅞	US Radium	9	8	2	2	2	
16⅞	9¾	US Reduct 1	2	31	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
16⅞	7½	Unitek Corp	7	18	11	10	11+	1⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Unity Buy S	6	18	10¼	9¾	10¼+	1⅛
3½	1⅝	Univ Cl .05b	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6½	2½	UnivRs .05e	9	10	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	2⅞	UnivRun .28	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Univ Sav .32	12	1	5	5	5	
19½	10	UtahldSu 1	9	6	15	15	15—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		53	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		V						
7⅛	3¼	VallesSt .71t	5	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
18¼	6⅝	Vall In 3.20e	6	85	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
21⅝	5⅝	Valmac .60a	2	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	¼
4¼	2¼	Valspar .24	12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2½	1	ValueLin D		20	1½	1⅜	1½	
8	4	VanDorn .36	4	21	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜+	⅜
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	2	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
12¼	5¼	Veecoins .32	5	2	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
1	⅞	Verit Ind		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7¾	5¾	VermtA .40b	4	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	1¼	Vernitron	5	55	2¾	2½	2½—	¼
2⅞	¾	Viatech Inc		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	5-15	Viewlex		15	11-16	11-16	11-16+	⅛
6⅞	5-16	Viking Genl	5	16	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝+	⅛
5⅞	⅞	Vintage Ent		15	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
4½	1⅝	Vishay Intrt	4	11	2¼	2	2¼+	⅜
5½	3⅝	Vulc Inc .30	4	13	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅝
14	9	Vulclnc pf 1		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
		W						
7	2¼	WabMg .10a	4	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wackmt .28b	5	9	6	6	6	

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3	1⅝	Wards Co	5	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	1¼	WarC pfC.65		66	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	¼
16	10⅝	WashRl 1.28	12	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
4½	1⅛	Weiman Co	3	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7	3½	Weld Tu Am	2	31	6½	6¼	6½	
4⅛	2¼	Wellco .10e	3	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
12½	7½	WestChP .72	8	6	9	8½	9+	⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Westals Pf	8	48	4½	4⅜	4½	
15-16	¼	Westby Fsh		15	½	½	½	
9½	2⅝	Wesm Decal	8	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12	3⅛	Wsln Fin .10	3	26	6⅛	5⅞	6	
2⅞	⅝	WstPac I wt		53	1⅛	1	1—	⅛
24⅝	8½	Wstran .20a	7	133	23⅝	22¾	23¼—	⅛
13	6¾	Whippny .60	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2¼	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	7	2	2	2+	⅛
10½	7¼	Whiting .80	5	5	10	10	10+	¼
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		14	7-16	7-16	7-16	
3½	1⅝	Wichita Ind	8	30	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	3	23	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
8⅛	4¼	Wmhous .20	3	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
7¾	4	WilshrO .85r	8	30	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
3⅝	2¼	WilsonBr .30	5	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅛	5⅝	Winkimn .50	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3⅝	½	Winston Mil		29	1	⅞	1	
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .24	10	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅜
8½	2⅝	Wood In .30t	14	22	4	4	4+	⅛
1½	⅛	Wool Lf .09e	5	180	¾	¾	¾—	⅛
11	5½	Worces Conl	4	6	8¾	8½	8¾+	½
8⅞	4⅛	Work Wr .60	3	28	6⅛	5⅞	6—	⅛
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	33	14	3⅛	3	3	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		42	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4¼	2	WTC Air .10	4	11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
17	5¾	WUI Inc .40	4	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
4¼	2¼	WyleLab .20	4	22	4	4	4	
11¼	4⅛	Wynn Intl	3	21	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞—	½
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	11	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
3¼	1⅝	Wyomising	4	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
13¼	10	Xonics Inc	41	10	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
		Y - Z						
2⅞	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	5	3	5	5	5	
4⅞	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		14	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	¼

January, 1975

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Abu Dhabi (air) ......$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Greece (air) ....Dr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Pakistan (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50
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Burma (air) ....$	224.00	112.00	60.00	Japan, Korea (air) ....$	224.00	112.00	60.00	Spain (air) ....Ptas	4,960.00	2,480.00	1,350.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	22.50	Kuwait (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Sri Lanka (air) ......$	183.00	91.50	49.50
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Canada (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Liberia (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	272.00	136.00	74.00
Canaries (air) ....Ptas	4,960.00	2,480.00	1,350.00	Libya (air) ....$	140.00	70.00	37.50	Thailand (air) ....$	224.00	112.00	60.00
China (air) ....$	224.00	112.00	60.00	Luxembourg ......L.Fr.	3,450.00	1,725.00	975.00	Tunisia (air) ....$	104.00	52.00	28.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	23.50	Madagascar (air) ....$	159.00	79.50	43.00	Turkey (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	23.50
Czechoslovakia (air) ..$	87.00	43.50	23.50	Malta (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	23.50	U.A.R. (air) ....$	140.00	70.00	37.50
Denmark (air)....D.Kr.	540.00	270.00	147.00	Malaya (air) ....$	224.00	112.00	60.00	U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	23.50
Ethiopia (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Morocco (air) ....$	104.00	52.00	28.00	U.S.A. (air) ....$	159.00	79.50	43.00
Finland (air) ......F.M.	346.00	173.00	94.00	Nepal (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Vietnam, South (air) ..$	159.00	79.50	43.00
France ............F.F.	338.00	169.00	94.00	Netherlands ....Fl.	240.00	120.00	65.00	Yugoslavia (air) ......$	87.00	43.50	23.50
Germany (air) ....D.M.	228.00	114.00	62.00	New Zealand (air) ....$	234.80	117.00	61.50	Zaire (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50
Ghana (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	Nigeria (air) ....$	183.00	91.50	49.50	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air) ....$	87.00	43.50	23.50
Great Britain ....£	21.80	10.90	5.80	Norway (air) ....N.Kr.	488.00	244.00	135.00				

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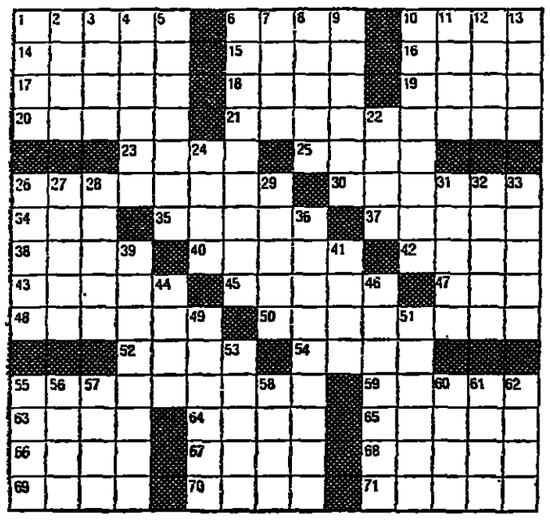
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Toasting word
6 Bridge call
10 Vegetable
14 Bizarre
15 Stewpot
16 *Putting on airs*
17 Onward
18 Above, in *Germany*
19 Like some jokes
20 Melchior or *Caruso*
21 German philosopher
23 Grease
25 Sentence part: Abbr.
26 Prevailing conditions
30 Sister of Cadmus
34 Vogue
35 —— which way
37 Of the leg calf
38 Preposition
40 Also, in old Rome
42 Inclination
43 One of a touchy bundle
45 Stiff hairs
47 Undivided
48 Christmas colors
50 Nobel author *William*
52 Mouth part
54 Part song
55 Famous old N.Y.C. building
59 Cuts out news articles
63 Miss Chase
64 Ibsen character
65 Pith helmet
66 Prehistoric mound
67 Island land
68 Ascended
69 Provided that
70 Corded fabrics
71 Expert

DOWN

1 Sail or gravy
2 —— of thumb
3 Collar
4 Essayist Matthew
5 Bring into contempt
6 Fish traps
7 Town near Toulouse
8 —— on it (delay a decision)
9 Existentialist author
10 Band instrument
11 —— the Red
12 Implant firmly
13 Small child
22 Abductor of 30 Across
24 Tear apart
26 Overcharged
27 Antisocial one
28 Between, in Paris
29 Come to —— (fail)
31 Rigel's constellation
32 Velvet fabric
33 Tree
36 Turkish sabers
39 Extends beyond
41 Handle roughly
44 Sufficient, to Omar
46 Euripides character
49 Oklahoman
51 Thick scar
53 Frozen
55 "I'm at my —— end"
56 Table staple
57 *Soup ingredient*
58 Stumble
60 —— dixit
61 Incubator *sound*
62 Delivered



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—6	22	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
BELGRADE	7	38	Rain	NEW YORK	6	43	Rain
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Rain	OSLO	0	32	Rain
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy	PARIS	5	41	Snow
CAIRO	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN	1	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	38	Rain	TEL AVIV	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy	VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	65	Cloudy	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	14	43	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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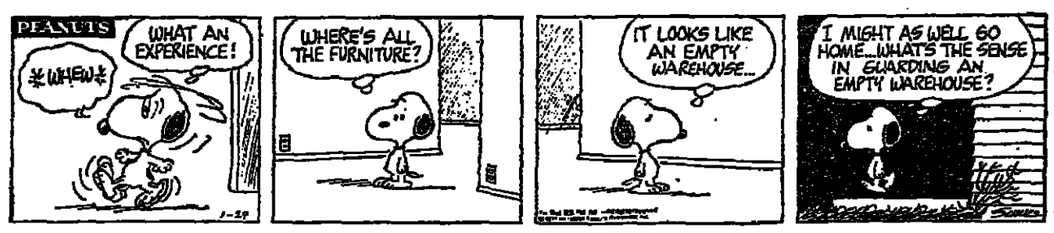
January 28, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

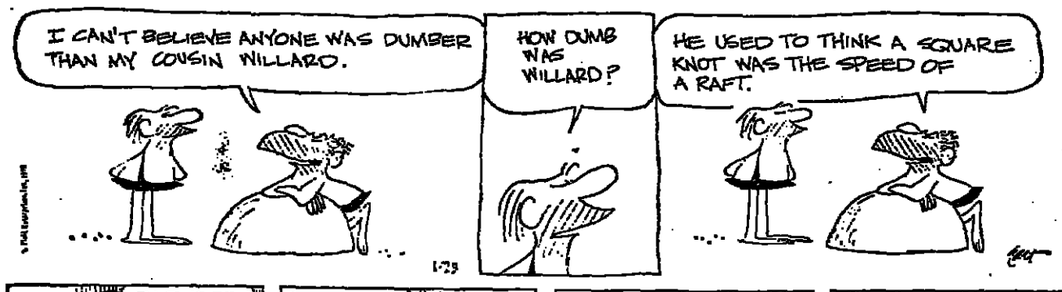
(w) Alexander Fund	$5.67
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.31
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Ist.pr.	SF62.44
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$63.02
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$3.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF767.65
— (d) Conbar	SF680.00
— (d) Grobar	SF407.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF705.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$26.98
(w) Browninvest	$11.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.64
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.66
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.28
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.46
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF903
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$500.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$7.00
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$8.52
(d) Convert. Bond Pd. N.V.	$7.26
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF514.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF64.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF55.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF67.50
— (d) Ussec	SF503.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF113.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$3.84
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$7.99
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.88
(w) D.G.G.	$36.12
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.28
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.33
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8.425
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.39
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.26
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd.	$11.02
(w) Europe Obligations	LF924
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$11.96
— (w) *Fidelity Pacific Fd.*	$17.36
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$7.88
(d) Fiducem	BF753
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$101.14
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.29
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$22.67
(d) First Security Can. Fd.	$22.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$48.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$15.44
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1.699
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF72.97
(d) Fonditalia	$8.83
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.92
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.74
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus. 6.63
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$2.69
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$19.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.07
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. int'l.	$6.61
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV	$4,940
(i) H.Q.I.T. Babet	$20.29
(d) Icofund	$9.07
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interfix	SF264.20
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.30
(d) Intertitalia	Lire 5,248
(w) Intermarket Fund	$94.88
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.90
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$2.34
(r) *Int'l Securities Fund.*	$5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.76
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$31.14
(d) Itoiamer'ca S.A. Fund.	$8.43
(r) Itoifortune Int'l Fd S.A	$3.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$12.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$41.18
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$11.09
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust	$57.25
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.	$33.46
— (r) *Jardine Selection NV*	$10.84
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,473
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$7.97
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$14.06
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$33.16
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF317.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF344.00
(w) Luxfund	$17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.26
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.61
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.61
(w) N.A.M.P.	$48.81
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.89
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.03
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1,715
(r) *Pegasus Intern'l*	$7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$17.16
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,558
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,330
(d) *Rentinvest*	LF767
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.57
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.72
— (d) Global Fund	$3.88
(w) Samural Portfolio	SF45.35
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$10.64
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.17
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.54
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.42
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF20.70
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.00
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$6.65
(w) SMR Special Fund	DM84.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securwiles	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$138.54
(w) Star Fund	$5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF363.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF55.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF270.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF183.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF69.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF73.43
(w) Talent Global Fund	$5.41
(w) *Tokyo Pac. Hold (Scs).*	$13.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$25.85
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.51
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$0.87*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$1.99
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF26.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF68.75
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF68.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF100.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF75.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF52.00
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF34.00
— (d) Romelac-Invest.	
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF82.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM13.75
— (d) Europafonds	DM29.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM17.45
— (d) Unirenta	DM39.40
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM46.15
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.06
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$4.62
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,027.74
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,152.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$391.27
(w) Worldwide Securities	$29.78
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,702.90

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

PEANUTS



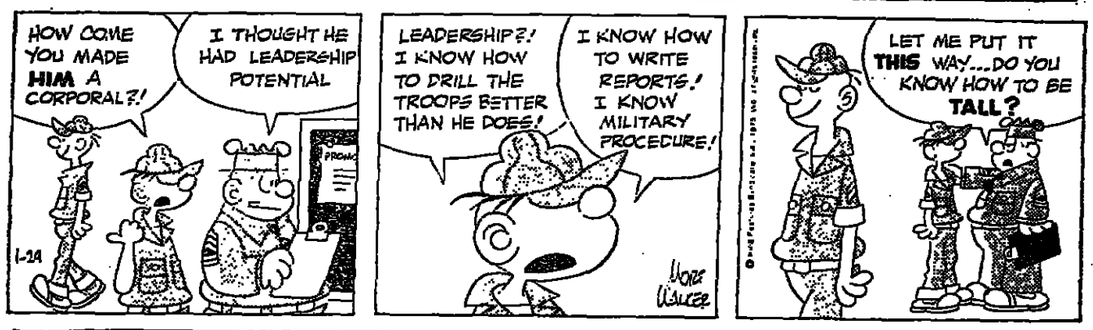
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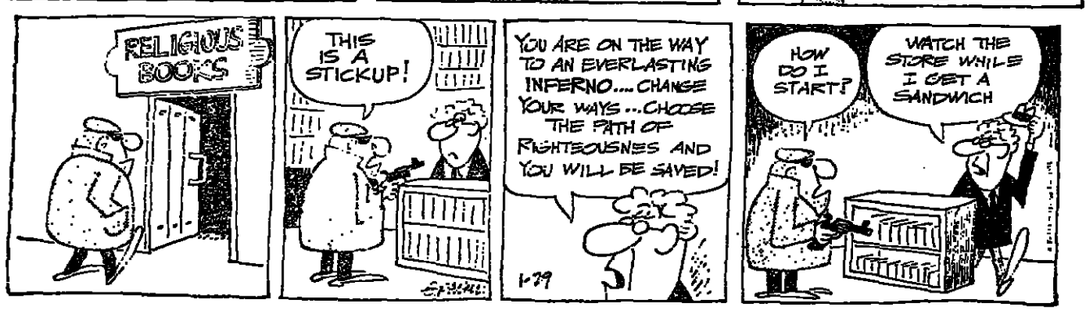
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WIZARD of ID



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JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZUZYF

ILLAC

STIFIM

DINNAL



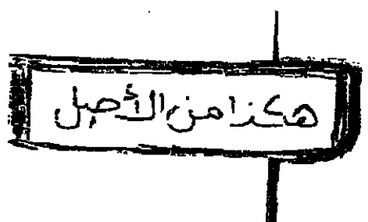
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SUITE GOOSE TYPIST STRONG

Answer: *She belts out the words with great emphasis*—A "SONG-STRESS"



BOOKS

LOUIS AND ANTOINETTE

By Vincent Cronin. Morrow. 445 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by J. H. Plumb

THIS is marshmallow history. There is nothing wrong, however, with marshmallow. After a very full meal, it is pleasing with a cup of coffee. After a very full day, this is a pleasant book to tuck oneself in bed with and read oneself to sleep.

We all know the story of Louis XVI, a simple, honest, hardworking, clumsy monarch, better as a locksmith than as a king, and his queen, Antoinette, who told her ministers to "let them eat cake," who got into a frightful mess with the Rohans over a diamond necklace, and who, distressed by her husband's shortcomings in bed, took lovers. They were caught up in a revolution which they could not comprehend. They stumbled from disaster to disaster, and inevitably finished in the jaws of the guillotine. Both died with dignity, their ends achieving the greatness they failed to reach in life. And that story has been told over and over again by circulating-library historians. Vincent Cronin is a far better historian than most of his kind. He possesses greater insight into the human heart and has read and understood rather more than most historians of his genre.

His portrait of Marie Antoinette is excellent. Gone for good, one hopes, is the vapid, foolish, flirtatious *intrigante*, who always attempted to further the cause of the Hapsburgs at the expense of France. In her place Cronin has established a warm-hearted, devoted mother, obedient in most things to her husband, the victim of malice and the bitter backbiting of the court at Versailles. He does not attribute to her qualities that are not there—apart from Gluck, her taste in the arts was sentimental and insipid. And when times became revolutionary she possessed a knack of making one misjudgment after another. Nevertheless her end was very cruel. And it is most salutary that Cronin should underline the bestialities of her treatment by the revolutionaries, all too often glossed over by neo-Marxist historians.

Cronin's Louis is more conventional. His major contribution here is to clear up the question of Louis's impotence during the early years of his marriage—not, it would seem, a tight foreskin, just tardiness.

So long as Cronin is writing about his major characters and the intrigues of court life at Versailles, he is readable, very readable, for he wields a most facile pen, and always has a sharp phrase at hand. And so long as one's critical faculties are not oversharp, one can read the book with real pleasure. And certainly it can be recommended for those who go to history for mere entertainment.

But, alas, it will not do, not only for the professional, but also for the intelligent and knowledgeable general reader. There is too much slipshod thought. It would appear that if one was Polish, like Louis XV's wife, then one was a prey to "Polish gloom" and indeed so genetically based was this national misanthropy that it could be inherited, for her son, the dauphin, also had "Polish gloom." Worse, however, is the analysis of Louis XVI's character through his literary style. It would seem that wherever possible he changed a passive verb into an active one which, of course, according to Cronin, was a sign of manliness. Perhaps the only sign of virility in a man who took years to consummate a marriage with a most attractive young girl!

Even worse, however, are the two long chapters in the middle of the book on arts and sciences, religion and philosophy. The growing secularization of French society is seen as a result of the defeat of the Jansenists by the Jesuits, symbolized by the plowing up of Port Royal in 1712 by Louis XIV. An equally strange idea is that the craze for ballooning led many people to turn uncritically to irrational theories and behavior, and to flock to Mesmer—as if irrational theories or oddities such as Mesmer were novelties in the Ancien Regime. After all, the incredibilities of freemasonry had swept aristocratic society long before they took to the air—to say nothing of beliefs in witches, ghosts, alchemy, Swedenborg, Casanova and Cagliostro.

Mr. Cronin should have eschewed historical analysis and the history of ideas. They are not really germane to his purpose and his discussion of ideas gives his book the air of exceptional naïveté.

After these chapters, Cronin recovers his verve and the last third of the book moves at a rattling pace. Indeed, this is the best part of it, for the horror, the blood lust, the indifference to truth of the revolutionaries which can only be displayed by incidents and rarely by social analysis, is hammered home. And Cronin has read Danton, and realized the power and efficiency of political pornography in denigrating the monarchy's public image, particularly that of Marie Antoinette. The scurrilous novels and verses in which she appeared as the insatiable Austrian nymphomaniac did more to bring the monarchy into public disrepute than volumes of enlightenment philosophy. And the revolutionaries well knew it—hence the monstrous invention by Hebert in Marie Antoinette's indictment that not only did she teach the dauphin self-abuse, but also slept with him and enjoyed *him* with her lady-in-waiting. This was not, of course, the mad sexual fantasy of a lunatic prosecutor, but the deliberate use, by a dedicated revolutionary, of political pornography in order to intensify the hate of the *canaille*. Professional historians tend to regard such incidents as irrelevant to their social analysis of classes, movements, or even hysterias. It is good that we should be reminded of them—it gives a bitter, astringent aftertaste to the marshmallow.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	R	Y	A	N		S	A	G	E		U	S	A	F
L	I	A	N	E		A	T	E	N		N	A	N	I
A	S	P	I	R	A	T	I	N	G		S	N	E	E
B	K	S		E	X	A	M	S		D	O	T	A	L
			M	I	L	N	E		E	D	W	A	R	D
D	E	R	I	D	E		T	I	R	A	N	A		
O	V	E	N	S		T	O	K	A	Y		N	I	B
L	E	N	D		A	I	R	E	S		B	I	D	E
E	N	O		O	R	L	E	S		B	A	T	O	N
		E	S	T	E	E	M		D	O	N	A	L	D
M	A	R	T	H	A		F	L	H	T	F			
T	R	U	R	O		S	M	E	L	T		C	P	A
I	O	N	E		R	E	B	E	L	L	I	O	U	S
D	O	T	S		I	T	E	R		E	S	T	E	S
A	M	O	S		G	A	R	Y		S	T	E	R	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

When South opened one no-trump and North used Stayman, the bidding was headed routinely for three no-trump. However, West injected a double of two diamonds, showing length and strength in that suit. As he was due to be on lead against any likely North-South contract, this was an unwise move. It gave South some useful information that helped him to make the contract.

North brushed aside the double and jumped to three no-trump, assuming, not unreasonably, that his partner would be able to stop diamonds. The alternative was a bid of three diamonds, clearly a cue-bid in the circumstances, leaving other doors open.

Ironically, North's confidence in no-trump scared West away from the diamond lead that would have given South his ninth trick. Instead, he led the spade queen, giving away nothing except some useful information.

South won the first trick with the spade king and cashed five club tricks. West parted with a diamond and a spade. Now the declarer could not afford to lose a trick to East, resulting in a fatal diamond play.

But as West had indicated diamonds by his bidding, spades by his play, and had produced three clubs, there was a good chance that he held a singleton or void heart. If so, there was an end play in prospect.

Accordingly, South led to the spade ace, cashed the heart ace and exited with a spade. As he hoped, West was now forced to lead a diamond from the ace to give South the ninth trick.

NORTH
♠ A95
♡ A943
◇ J3
♣ J962

WEST	EAST
♠ QJ104	♠ 872
♡ 5	♡ KQ862
◇ AQ1085	◇ 7642
♣ 874	♣ 5

SOUTH (D)
♠ K63
♡ J107
◇ K9
♣ AKQ103

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Dbl.	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

هكذا من الأصل

'alcons Pick QB Bartkowski

EW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI).— e Bartkowski, the California terback, broke a three-year by defensive lineman to be e the No. 1 pick in the Na- al Football League draft of ge players today when he was en by the Atlanta Falcons.

urtkowski had warmed the h for two years before emerg- as the nation's leading passer season, completing 18" of 325 passes for 2,580 yards and 12 touchdowns as he led California to a 7-3-1, won-lost-tied record. He also ranked third nationally in total offense with an average of 217 yards a game.

The Falcons, last in the league in offense last season, traded star tackle George Kunz and their No. 3 pick to Baltimore for the right to gest the first call on Bartkowski, who had only seven passes intercepted in 1974, the lowest figure among the nation's top 20 passers.

The 6-4, 215-pounder was an outstanding baseball player as well and had been drafted No. 1 by the Kansas City Royals when he finished high school.

Second man to go in the draft was Randy White of Maryland, a 6-4, 248-pound defensive end who won both the Outland and Lombardi Trophies. He was taken by the Dallas Cowboys, who obtained the choice last year by trading Craig Morton to the New York Giants.

Bartkowski was the only quarterback taken in the two-hour and five-minute opening round session as all NFL clubs concentrated primarily on defensive selections. The rundown showed 12 linemen, five linebackers, four defensive backs, two running backs and one tight end. The draft continues through tomorrow.

Following the selections of Bartkowski and White, Baltimore took Ken Huff, a guard from North Carolina; Chicago picked Walter Payton, running back from Jackson State, who led small colleges in scoring with 119 points and Cleveland went for Mack Mitchell, a 6-8, 250-pound defensive end from the University of Houston. He dumped passers 33 times.

Payton's teammate, linebacker Robert Brazile, went to Houston and New Orleans took Purdue's wide receiver, Larry Burton, a former Olympic runner in the 200 meters.

Gary (Big Hands) Johnson, 6-2, 260, Grambling's defensive tackle, was taken by San Diego, and Los Angeles, which had three picks in the first round, first chose Notre Dame's Mike Fanning, a 6-6, 270 defensive tackle.

San Francisco grabbed another defensive tackle, Jimmy Webb of Mississippi State, and the Rams then switched to an offensive lineman, taking Miami's Dennis Harrah.

The New York Jets traded their pick to New Orleans for veteran defensive end Billy Newsome, and the Saints then chose Kurt Schumacher, a tackle who cleared the path for Heisman Trophy winner Archie Griffin at Ohio State.

Detroit took South Dakota State lineman Lynn Boden and Cincinnati picked Florida linebacker Glenn Cameron.

Houston, for its second choice of the round, took Don Hardeman, Texas A&I fullback and New England went to Oregon for tight end Russ Francis. Denver chose defensive back Louie Wright of San Jose State and Dallas named linebacker Tom Henderson of Oklahoma.

Buffalo selected Tom Ruud, Nebraska linebacker, and Los Angeles made its third pick Doug France of Ohio State, and St. Louis got all-Southwest Conference defensive back Tim Gray form Texas A&M.

San Diego selected LSU defensive back Mike Williams and Miami went for offensive tackle Darryl Carlton of Tampa. Oakland grabbed the third Ohio State player of the round when it named Neal Colzie, a defensive back.

Minnesota, the Super Bowl loser, took little known Mark Mullaney of Colorado State, a defensive end, and the champion Pittsburgh Steelers closed out the round by choosing Dave Brown, defensive back from Michigan.



Associated Press.

THE CLEAR—O.J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills clears after beating Pittsburgh Steelers Jack Ham, 6-1, ing superstar meet. Finals are end of next month.

Forrest Gregg Tackles Job as Browns' Coach

By Red Smith

EW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).— r 10 years of professional all, Forrest Gregg announced retirement and took a job as tant coach at the University Tennessee. He was weary of el and maybe a little tired of ing new skin over his fore- and nose every week. (As all-pro right tackle on the n Bay Packers, Gregg con- d with defensive ends named Marchetti, Jim Houston and ar Lundy, whose Sunday y was bashing Forest's head- down over his eyes again again until they had peeled hide off his upper face.)

th a mixture of relief and dation natural in one start- a new career, he reported for in Knoxville. On his first the man who was sick of lling received an air credit and a car rental card. 're trying to tell me some- ," he told himself, and went to Green Bay.

hat's the way they told the on the Packers," he said weekend, "but the real case Mr. Lombardi was very per- ve. He felt like I was too g to retire as a player, and onvinced me." Vince Lom- deemed it a crime against re for a player of Gregg's y to decide not to play. Es- lly not to play for him. Won by his coach's angry elo- ce, Forest stayed with the ers longer than Vince did.

turday, he chatted on the e from the office of the land Browns' head coach, ffice he moved into last week ccessor to Nick Skorich, the once made holy by the nce of Paul Brown. He had to work minutes after the uncement of his appoint- , and now he was having a of coffee before the first of day's meetings.

First Draft

e're trying to put a staff ber," he said, "and getting for Tuesday's draft. We're ating our own personnel and g to decide which way we to go."

nen the pros assemble to pick the 1975 crop of Phi Beta as, Cleveland will be fifth e. The Browns belong to one he scouting combines that ile dossiers on everybody ng college football, and, in lon, their own corps of scouts around weighing and meas- young scholars, checking knee-jerks and plumbing libidos.

e know basically what we ," Gregg said. "Help for the sive line, defensive ends, a ing back maybe and a wide ver, not necessarily in that ."

e new coach takes over the soft-bitten squad the ns ever had, with a won-lost d of 4-10 for 1974. Chances personnel changes are im- ive, but perhaps even more rtant is attitude. If Gregg instill into the squad any- resembling the quiet dedi- n that characterized him as a player, then the Browns will resume their accustomed place in the playoffs well before his three-year contract expires.

"This is a real football player, this Forest Gregg," Vince Lombardi testified in his book, "Run to Daylight." He was big enough —6-foot-4 and about 230 pounds in midseason—and quick and intelligent, a blocker with a fine sense of timing. What impressed his coach even more than his physical gifts was his unselfishness. In 1965, when injuries to Jerry Kramer, Fuzzy Thurston and Stan Wright created a series of emergencies, he divided his season among three different positions, fully aware that it would cost him the all-pro distinction that was almost automatically his at tackle.

Different Talks

"Winning the championship was payment enough," he told his coach when Vince mentioned the sacrifice he had made.

There are many good linemen who can't switch assignments the way Gregg did. The tackle's job is to block the defensive end, moving him in or out on running plays and screening him wide away from the quarterback on passes. The guard is responsible for the monster defensive tackle on passes, and on running plays he must pull out of the line, lead the ball carrier and make his blocks in the open field.

Gregg learned the latter chores in 1961 when Kramer was hurt, then returned to his regular position and forgot them until 1965. That season he replaced Kramer for a time, moved to the other side when Thurston was hurt, then went back to tackle in Wright's place. As player and player-coach with the Packers, player-coach with Dallas and assistant coach at San Diego and Cleveland, he has had wider and more varied experience than many head coaches.

He is a quiet Texan out of Birthright—that's dairy farming country north of Sulphur Springs, which is east of Dallas—but he left Birthright early for a mess of training-table pottage at Southern Methodist, whence the Packers drafted him on the second round of 1956.

"When you've been a player," he said, "a person that's always been told what to do, telling other people what to do is the hardest thing to learn in coaching. But once you get into technique and theory where you know what you're talking about, then it's easy."

And when you have players like Forrest Gregg it becomes child's play.

College Basketball

East

St. Joseph's (Pa.) 69, Army 54.
St. Bonaventure 98, Loyola (Md.) 73.
Niagara 78, Jacksonville 76 (OT).
Canisius 100, Buffalo St. 99.
Rutgers 86, Virginia 84 (2 OTS).
CW Post 102, Stony Brook 56.
Vermont 87, St. Michaels (Vt.) 75.

South

E. Tenn. 81, Morehead St. 80.
Alabama 73, Florida 67.
Tennessee 99, LSU 79.
Kentucky 91, Vanderbilt 90.
Furman 99, Davidson 76.
Auburn 65, Georgia 64.
Alabama A+M 81, Tuskegee 79.
Miss. St. 100, Missis/ppi 80.
No. Carolina St. 95, Duke 71.
VMI 73, Appal St. 55.

Midwest

Indiana 73, Illinois 57.
Michigan St. 54, Northwestern 50.
Ohio St. 93, Purdue 87.
Cincinnati 76, Loyola (Ill.) 65.
Michigan 75, Wisconsin 73 (OT).

Southwest

Oral Roberts 78, Southern Ill 69.
Houston 74, Stanford 68.
Louisiana Tech. 67, Indiana State 63.

West

Loyola 90, Pepperdine 79.

NBA Result

Monday's Game

Milwaukee 117, New Orleans 115 (Abdul-Jabbar 41, Dandridge 25; Maravich 36, James 18).

WHA Result

Monday's Game

New England 2, Cleveland 0 (Webster, Swain).

NHL Result

Monday's Game

Boston 3, Kansas City 3 (Graham, Esposito, Marcotte; Dube, Charron, Burns).

Mysterious Moe Berg Is De-Classified

By Dave Anderson

Berg: A Princeton Magna Cum Laude graduate student fluent in a dozen languages but unable to hit in any.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Even as a major-league catcher and shortstop for 15 seasons, Moe Berg was a mystery man, a "big question-mark guy," as Casey Stengel once said. But never was he more mysterious than in 1934 when he walked through the streets of Tokyo in a black kimono. He was there as a member of an all-star team that included Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, but he had ignored the game in Omiya that day. Instead, with a bouquet of flowers, he entered St. Luke's Hospital where, speaking in Japanese, he introduced himself as a friend of Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew's daughter, Mrs. Cecil Burton, who had recently given birth to a daughter.

Mrs. Burton's room was on the seventh floor. But when Moe Berg got off the elevator, he walked to a stairwell and went up to the roof, one of Tokyo's highest at the time. After unstrapping a motion-picture camera from beneath his kimono, he filmed industrial plants, oil refineries, railroad yards and warships in the bay. He reattached the camera to his body, picked up the bouquet and put it inside his kimono. Quickly he left the hospital. He never visited Ambassador Grew's daughter.

Nearly a decade later, during World War II, those films were viewed by Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's pilots prior to the surprise air raid on Tokyo from the aircraft carrier Hornet.

By that time, Moe Berg, a Princeton Magna Cum Laude graduate fluent in a dozen languages but unable to hit in any, was about to enter the office of strategic services as Americas foremost spy in averting the Nazi development of an atomic bomb. In that role, as in later, he usually wore a black suit with a black tie, a black hat, and carried a rolled-up black umbrella only slightly thicker than his black eyebrows. With his baseball background, he always was one of sport's curios. He lived and died in the shadows of secrecy. But he has been declassified by authors Louis Kaufman, Barbara Fitzgerald and Tom Sewell in "Moe Berg: Athlete, Scholar, Spy."

Mistaken Identity

Moe Berg might have written his own book but an editor deflated him.

"I'm delighted to meet you," the editor said. "I've loved all your pictures."

"Pictures," replied Berg in wonderment. "Who do you think I am?"

"Aren't you the Moe of the Three Stooges" the editor said seriously.

Moe Berg was never anybody's stooge. While at Princeton he studied Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Greek and Sanskrit. His scholarly instincts influenced his decision to join the Brooklyn Dodgers because he then could afford to study philology at the Sorbonne in Paris during the offseason.

"My original interest," he once said, "was in discovering where the irregular spellings and endings crept into the various languages. The farther Caesar's legions trekked from Rome, the more the pure Latin became diluted with the words and idioms of the people they were trying to subjugate."

And the more Moe Berg played baseball, the more his batting average became diluted.

His lifetime average was .243 with only six home runs but he was a clever catcher as he moved on to the Chicago White Sox, Cleveland Indians, Washington Senators and Boston Red Sox before leaving baseball after the 1941 season. He had been involved quietly in secret government work that included his Tokyo films. With the Senators, he kept a tuxedo in his locker for diplomatic socials.

He fascinated other players. As a rookie, Ted Williams wondered, "Is he some kind of an act or what, but I concluded that here was some kind of different human being. He was absolutely unique in baseball and he certainly had a real man's guts." Moe Berg proved that as a spy.

He preferred to retain his civilian status, even though non-military spies usually were shot when captured. He sneaked into Yugoslavia to visit Tito's mountain camp. He infiltrated the Nazis in Norway, Italy and Germany, mostly to learn their atomic secrets. He impersonated a Nazi officer in a munitions plant. He dressed as a student at a lecture in German by the leading Nazi atomic scientist and later overheard conversations indicating that Hitler would not have an atomic bomb in time to prolong the war. He earned the confidence of an Italian physicist by reciting Petrach's Canzone of national honor. And, on orders direct from President Roosevelt, he persuaded Antonio Ferri, the aeronautical genius, to leave Italy in order to develop supersonic American planes.

"I see," the president said when Ferri arrived in America, "that Moe Berg is still catching pretty well."

After the war Moe Berg rejected the medal of merit, the nation's highest decoration for a civilian. But after settling a distasteful debt to the Internal Revenue Service because of a business venture that failed, he continued his undercover work almost until his death. But his heart remained in baseball. On his deathbed in 1972 he asked a nurse:

"How did the Mets do today?"

Quick Soccer Switch May Mean New Woes for Cramer

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 28 (IHT).—Has Dettmar Cramer made the right decision? Most unexpectedly, the tiny German coach, who had for years been touring the world for the International Soccer Federation (FIFA), suddenly accepted an offer to manage the West German champions and European Cup holders, Bayern Munich. The more unexpectedly, first because he had an agreement already in force as national coach and team manager to the United States, secondly because only last summer he had resigned as manager of Hertha Berlin after one day.

The United States Soccer Federation now is suing Cramer for $10,000,000 for alleged breach of contract! Its euphoria over signing him was so great that its present disappointment is the more understandable. For years Cramer had won great admiration with his coaching tours of the United States. When he agreed to come as a full-time coach, it must have seemed a little too good to be true. Well, so it was.

But has Cramer chosen for himself a bed of nettles at Bayern? German sources suggest he well might have done. The president of Bayern, Herr Neudecker, is an autocrat. His previous manager, the amiable Udo Lattek, is said to have survived because he was prepared to be complaisant. Cramer is not. I have always found him outspoken, vigorous and uncompromising.

He was West Germany's assistant manager when it reached the World Cup Final of 1966. Four years later, in Mexico, he was bitterly and publicly critical of Helmut Schoen, the manager.

Lattek, in the meantime, has made money but lost friends by writing a controversial series of articles for the daily paper, Bild Zeitung, in which he is particularly critical of the West German and Bayern captain, the celebrated Franz Beckenbauer who, he says, will brook no disagreement at Bayern.

This amuses me a little. I remember a late night session with Lattek and others at a restaurant in Wiesbaden last summer during the World Cup when he smilingly brushed aside suggestions that when Beckenbauer came back from the World Cup, he would want to run Bayern. Clearly Cramer runs risks of being crushed between the upper and the nether millstone—Neudecker on the one side, Beckenbauer on the other. All one can say is that for his sake, I hope Bayern doesn't fall by the wayside in the European Cup quarterfinals.

I am intrigued to see that Spain's team manager, Ladislao Kubula, has not had the gall to pick the Argentinian Roberto Martinez to play against Scotland at Valencia on February 5, in the return European Nations Cup game.

Martinez, who played and scored the winning goal against Denmark last September, then helped beat Scotland in Glasgow, may yet be the undoing of Spain's chances. The Basque clubs, San Sebastian and Bilbao (who has just defeated Cruyff's Barcelona), claim they have official proof that Martinez's birth certificate was forged, that he has no claims through himself or his father to be a Spanish national.

A small fluttering of the dovecotes in Florence where the French team manager, Romanian born Stefan Kovacs, announced that had he been Italian team manager, he would never have dropped Sandrino Mazzola, the best Italian player in the World Cup. Mazzola was pleased; Fulvio Bernardini, 68-year-old Italian team manager, was not. He insisted that Kovacs had never made such a statement. But the fact is that he was not present when it was made.

Italy has arranged a match with Norway in February as part of its preparations for April's Nations Cup match with Poland. It won't, says Artemio Franchi, the Florentine president of the Italian Federation, be played in Florence. The crowds are too critical (and knowledgeable?).

Ex-Champs Ellis, Frazier Set for Australia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis, two former heavyweight champions, have signed for a 12-round bout in Melbourne on March 2, it was announced yesterday.

Frazier, 31, who lost his title in January, 1973, to George Foreman in Jamaica will receive a $250,000 guarantee, while Ellis, 35, will earn at least $75,000.

The fight is scheduled for the 52,000-seat St. Kilda Junction Oval and will be the first major heavyweight fight in Australia since Jack Johnson won the title from Tommy Burns in Sydney on Dec. 26, 1908.

The bout is being promoted by Global Productions Ltd. of Seattle. The promoter is billing the bout as a heavyweight title elimination. Global says that negotiations already are in process for the winner to meet champion Muhammad Ali in Australia.

Frazier beat Ellis in 1970 for the undisputed heavyweight title. At the time, Frazier was recognized as champion by New York and several other states, and Ellis was the World Boxing Association titleholder.

Frazier, who has been fighting professionally since 1965, has a record of 31 victories, 26 by knockout and two defeats. His only losses were to Foreman and Ali. Ellis, fighting since 1961, has won 39, 23 by knockout, lost 11 and fought one draw.

Russians Triumph

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP).—Bantamweight Derrik Holmes and featherweight Howard Davis jr. gave the United States a 2-1 lead but then Russian boxers stormed back to win the next seven fights for an 8-2 victory last night.

It was the Soviet Union's ninth victory in 10 meetings with American amateur fighters since 1969. On Saturday night in St. Louis, the Americans won, 5-4, for their first team victory against the Russians.

Holmes scored a three-round decision in his 119-pound class fight with David Torosyan last night.

Davis, who won the featherweight title at last year's world championships in Cuba, stopped Anatoli Volkov in the first round when Volkov could not continue because of an injured right shoulder. Davis, a U.S. Olympic hopeful, dominated the action until the bout was stopped.

From then on, it was all Soviet Union, although there were some close fights.

The most controversial decision of the night came when Oleg Karatayev won a decision from Eddie Davis. The verdict drew a long chorus of boos and a shower of paper cups from a crowd of 4,319 in the Felt Forum, a smaller auditorium at Madison Square Garden.

Davis staggered the Russian with two smashing right hands to the head late in the first round as Karatayev took a standing count. Davis appeared to dominate the fight, but the two Russian judges overruled their American counterpart.

There were no knockouts but Igor Vysotysky knocked down Helton Willis and stopped him in the first round of their heavyweight encounter. In another heavyweight bout, Marvin Stinson lost a close and disputed decision to Victor Ulianich. Ulianich also scored a controversial victory over Stinson in Las Vegas, Jan. 11.

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buffalo	617	383	1617	33.7
Barry, G.S.	644	269	1557	33.1
Abdul-Jabbar, Milw.	358	166	872	30.1
Scott, Phoenix	455	175	1085	25.8
Lanier, Detroit	465	219	1149	24.4
Archibald, K.C.	394	408	1196	23.9
P. Brown, Seattle	460	146	1066	22.7
Haywood, Seattle	361	194	916	22.4
Wicks, Portland	387	259	1033	22.0
Monroe, New York	409	169	987	21.5
Frazier, New York	362	161	905	21.5

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
McGinnis, Ind.	487	332	1399	29.8
Erving, N.Y.	472	267	1259	26.8
Grant, S.D.	482	150	1117	24.6
Boone, Utah	482	201	1192	24.3
Lewis, St. L.	347	234	973	22.6
Barnes, St. L.	410	128	948	22.1
Gervin, S.A.	458	236	1175	21.8
Simpson, Den.	444	193	1081	21.6
Gilmore, Ky.	494	204	1013	21.5
Calvin, Den.	281	296	861	20.1



United Press International.

Russia's Sergei Volkov performs compulsory figures as he is closely watched by judges.

Russian Leads Figure Skating After Compulsories; Briton 3d

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's skaters got off on the right leg today in their bid to land Russia's first singles title, filling three of the top seven places in the men's compulsory section at the European figure skating championships.

Sergei Volkov, runner-up to East German Jan Hoffmann in last year's world and European championships, led compatriot Vladimir Kovalev after the three school figures.

Volkov, a 25-year-old Moscow student, produced a precision performance of the rocker, the change-loop and the double-three paragraph to score 10 ordinals and 117.1 points from the nine judges, against Kovalev's 19 and 114.4.

Britain's John Curry, the 1974 European bronze medallist, was in third place with 37 and 110.7. The 25-year-old four-time British champion from London, who spent the summer training in Denver under Italian coach Carlo Fassi, could well overhaul the Russian pair in the free skating, which is worth 60 per cent of the marks counting toward the overall title.

On his day, the temperamental Briton is one of the world's best free-skaters, while Volkov is generally a subdued performer and Kovalev lacks Curry's flare.

But the placings now are so tight that seventh-placed Yuri Ovchinnikov, of Russia, who missed out on the medals for the compulsory section, can land the coveted overall title.

Laszlo Vajda, of Hungary, Zdenek Pazdirek of Czechoslovakia, and Didier Gailhaguet are fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively, but are not expected to stay in contact with the favorites.

Tomorrow's draw favors Curry, who follows the two leading Russians on the ice. "I am very happy with the way it is going," Curry said, "but it is going to be very close."

Cardinals' Gibson Signs For His Final Season

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—Bob Gibson, the star pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, has signed his contract for his last season of baseball.

Gibson, 39, disclosed his plans at a news conference. As the Cards' general manager, Bing Devine, stood at his side, the two-time Cy Young Award winner in the National League said he probably would not remain in the game after his playing career ended.

"I don't think I'm in any position to pass myself off as a prospect to manage at the major league level," Gibson said. "And let's face it, the money that's offered at the coaching level just isn't what I think I will need once I've finished my playing career."

Gibson, the game's winningest active pitcher with a won-lost record of 248-164, has in recent years established banking and broadcast interests in Omaha, Neb., his hometown.

"As things stand now, I'll probably stay with the banking," he said. "Although I've been doing some broadcasting the past four years, I haven't had any contract offers in that line."

The holder of a multitude of major league records, Gibson was hampered last season by knee surgery that followed an injury suffered in 1973. However, he still was able to compile an 11-13 record and pitch 240 innings. He had a 3.83 earned-run average in 33 starts and struck out 129 batters. On July 17 he struck out Cesar Geronimo of the Cincinnati Reds to become the second pitcher in major league history to record 3,000 career strikeouts. Walter Johnson was the other.

"I don't throw quite as hard as I once did," Gibson said, "but I still throw pretty hard, and I think I have a pretty good idea of where I'm throwing it."

The big right-hander, who had also played basketball with the Harlem Globetrotters, came up with the Cardinals in 1959 and has earned well in excess of $100,000 the past few seasons.



AP.

Bob Gibson

Nets Make East ABA Favorites In All-Star Game

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The all-stars of the American Basketball Association meet for the eighth time tonight with the East Division—loaded with four members of the defending champion New York Nets—as the favorites.

"I'm going to appeal to the players pride and ask them to play unselfishly during the contest," said West coach Larry Brown of Denver, whose Nuggets have dominated their division this season with a 40-10 won-lost record.

Coaching the East will be Kevin Loughery, who guided the Nets to the ABA title last season and has his team narrowly in front of Kentucky in the Eastern Division this season.

"This year's all star coaching assignment iced the championship cake for me," said Loughery, who is guiding his first all-star team. "The only reward you get in coaching is winning. That is the ultimate.

"For me, the ultimate was winning the championship last year. But if there is any kind of award you can get during the season, this is it. I suppose—coaching an all-star team."

Loughery will have two of his players—forward Julius Erving and guard Brian Taylor—in the starting lineup tonight. Joining them will be center Artis Gilmore of Kentucky, forward Marvin Barnes of St. Louis and guard Louie Dampier of Kentucky.

The West starters, selected by writers and broadcasters, are center Swen Nater of San Antonio, forwards George Gervin of San Antonio and George McGinnis of Indiana and guards Mack Calvin of Denver and Ron Boone of Utah.

The East will have an 11-10 player advantage over West, since commissioner Tedd Munchack ordered New York's Larry Kenon placed on the Eastern squad. Kenon had originally been voted onto the team, but was then taken off in favor of Memphis' Stew Johnson.

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Observer

Henry's Opiate

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—Henry Kissinger telephones in the night. He is exhausted from shuffling Chinese, Cypriots, Arabs, senators, Pakistanis, reporters, and now he has an overpowering urge to unwind on a little Vietnam.

"Don't touch it, Henry. You know what it does to you."

Baker

Just a little bit can't hurt him, can it? he asks. He has been off it now for more than two years, has kicked the habit. Now, surely, he is entitled to just a little *bit of Vietnam*.

"Not one drop, Henry. One drop leads to two and two leads to 550,000 soldiers, and before you know it you're seeing light at the end of the tunnel."

He says he already sees light at the end of the tunnel. It is a bad sign.

"How much have you had, Henry?"

Nothing, nothing at all, he insists.

"Stay right where you are, and, whatever you do, don't touch that elephant grass. I'll round up some other members of Vietnamics Anonymous and we'll come over and watch 'Casablanca' with you until the urge passes over."

When we arrive the State Department is in a mess. The détente is lying on the floor with a bad crack in it and there is a small fire in the trash can. It appears as if somebody has been burning an embassy. Henry himself is tilting badly toward Turkey.

* * *

"You've been on the Vietnam again, Henry. You promised you wouldn't touch it, but you did."

What are we nagging him for, he asks. So he did slip a little. So what? It was just a little. He can handle it.

"How much, Henry?"

Just a few hundred million dollars worth, he says. He would like to see the day when Henry Kissinger couldn't handle a trifling few hundred million dollars worth of Vietnam.

We maneuver him to the television set, get him seated and turn on 'Casablanca.' "Here's looking at you, kid," Bogart is saying to Bergman.

"A great line," somebody says.

Henry says it is a good line, but not in a class with his own line, "Peace is at hand."

"That is also a great line, Henry."

Henry rises. He wants the opportunity to deliver it again, he says, heading for the Central Highlands by way of the ancient imperial city of Hué.

"Play it, Sam," Bogart is saying as we stop Henry short of the Tonkin Gulf.

We have all turned away from the television now and are drifting toward the Mekong Delta. Somebody else says he always liked the way the body count showed that the entire population of Indochina had been killed, compelling the Americans to send more troops to stymie new offensives expected right after the monsoons.

I remark that my favorite scene is the one in which Maxwell Taylor, or Clark Clifford or Robert McNamara makes a flying inspection tour and reports that we will be out of the woods by Christmas of 1984.

Henry says "Casablanca" would be improved if Conrad Veidt had a scene in which he has Bogart's saloon bombed and then explains that he had to destroy Bogart in order to save him.

* * *

We all nibble on it. "A few looks at us in that cunning way of his and, then, deciding that times are ripe for a change of policy, unlocks his desk drawer, takes out some elephant grass and offers it around.

"Surgical bombing?" somebody else asks. "Why not bomb 'em back to the Stone Age?"

Henry says we shouldn't go so fast. It shows a lack of diplomatic know-how. He throws a few hundred million dollars toward the famous Iron Triangle, where it promptly vanishes. We all empty our wallets and throw more. It is like old times.

On the television set Bogart is holding a gun on Conrad Veidt. He looks as if he would rather turn it on us, but there is nothing he can do about it. Like us, he is imprisoned in an old script.

Happy in the Desert on $90,000 a Year

By Neil Ulman

Americans find Saudi ways strange and sometimes frustrating. They voice this guardedly, lest they jeopardize their welcome with a sensitive government. "For God's sake, don't quote me" is a common phrase.

ABQAIQ, Saudi Arabia (AP-DJ).—Come home for dinner with Ralph Yeakel jr. and see how a rich American lives in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Yeakel, a stocky, 44-year-old engineer, manages a Saudi-owned construction firm. He parks his new company Mercedes on a dusty path between rows of walled-in, white cement houses and fumbles for his keys. The light over his gate hasn't worked for a year. "Guess I should get someone in the construction business to come over and fix it," he quips.

In the bathroom of his four-room bachelor bungalow a bucket of water stands ready to flush the toilet. "That's been broken about six months. Can't get the parts," Mr. Yeakel explains cheerfully. There isn't any phone.

This is a desert oil settlement. About 2,000 people live in the compound of Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), and a few more live in small houses in the sand like Mr. Yeakel's. The life is bleak but lucrative. The main attraction is money, and the main recreation is getting away.

Like most of his countrymen here, Mr. Yeakel earns one and a half to two times what he could make in the United States. The love-hate feeling he holds for life in this richest of oil-rich nations surfaces frequently in conversations with many of the 10,000 Americans who live and work in Saudi Arabia.

In a land where alcohol and women drivers are banned, where incoming newspapers and magazines are censored, where a devout people stop work five times daily to press their foreheads to the ground in prayer, where a third of the populace lives in the desert, and where power and wealth still flow from a ruling monarch, Americans find Saudi ways strange and sometimes frustrating.

This they voice guardedly, lest they jeopardize their welcome with a sensitive government. "For God's sake, don't quote me," is a common American phrase.

But many also find the strangeness here engaging and stimulating. And they take pride in learning the ropes and a little of the language. "We're here to get along with them. They're not here to get along with us," says William Karner, 57-year-old manager of Chicago-based Universal Oil Products Co. in Jiddah.

Americans here are running banks; operating the national airline; teaching; producing oil; building refineries, factories, airports, roads, schools and hospitals; training the Saudi military, and helping to install sophisticated weapons systems. Access to vast oil supplies and friendship with an emerging financial power all hang, in the long run, on the relationship they forge.

The most stringent Saudi prohibitions and customs are endured or circumvented by the Americans. It is hard to find a foreigner of any nationality who doesn't have a supply of homemade or smuggled alcohol. Motion pictures, which fall into a gray area of Saudi nonapproval, are permitted in theaters in the Aramco compounds. Elsewhere American companies screen them semiclandestinely for their employees with Saudi officials often invited. Holding up magazines to the light to see scantily clad women or references to Israel through the censor's blackout ink adds spice to otherwise prosaic reading. Playboy is banned.

But there is always the money. While Mr. Yeakel won't say how much he makes, it is probably close to $90,000 a year. And his firm regularly lays out the $1,100 first-class, round-trip air fare to London for trips combining business with relaxation. Vacation is seven weeks a year, and last year's was a $9,000 big-game safari in East Africa.

If life is bleak, it isn't necessarily hard. Little more than $200 a month pays for a houseboy who sweeps, does the laundry, buys some food, cooks and serves. When summer temperatures hit 120 degrees, air conditioners hum round the clock in every room, running up a $500-a-month electricity bill. To fight inflation, running about 25 per cent a year, the government recently cut fuel and electricity costs in half. "So now I'll pay only $250 a month for electricity next summer," says Mr. Yeakel.

Most Americans figure their food bills here at double the U.S. cost, with a dozen hot dogs selling for $3, for example. Mr. Yeakel feeds himself on $450 a month. But gasoline for his car costs only 15 cents a gallon.

Local recreation, however, is "nil." There aren't any single women for a man who is "long-ago divorced but not so old as to have lost interest." And Mr. Yeakel has made only one Saudi friend in three years, his self-made millionaire boss, Saud al-Shafai, whom he thoroughly admires.

But Mr. Karner and others call Saudi Arabia "the friendliest country in the Middle East." Gerry Johnson, a 44-year-old Lockheed employee training Saudi Air Force warrant officers in Taif, a mountain town near Mecca, agrees. A walk down the main street with his family prompts "five or six Saudis to stop us and say 'Welcome to Saudi Arabia'." Says Dick Meade: "We can't match their hospitality. It's an art form in this country."

In social conversation, there are few taboo subjects, Americans say. "Religion is open. Most Saudis know more about Christianity than we know about Islam. They don't understand why there are so many branches of Christianity, and I can't tell them," says George Miller, an aide to Mr. Karner.

Politics tend to be pricklier. Most Saudis share the common anger or bewilderment in the Arab world with American support for Israel and will tell you so with little prompting. They blame what they see as a powerful Zionist lobby in American politics and tend to discount any suggestion that such an explanation is simplistic. "It can be touchy. We generally stay off it," Mr. Karner says.

David Ansell, 29-year-old manager of the First National City Bank in Jiddah, and his wife, Louise, also "like living here" but "feel the need to get away from time to time."

Mr. Ansell finds "a lot of cultural differences remain here, and it would be a pity if they didn't." One of the hardest for Americans to accept is the sheltered role of women in Saudi life, which they often interpret as second-class status. Saudis wouldn't agree with that. But Mrs. Ansell jokes with her closer Saudi friends that she is going to found a Jiddah chapter of the women's liberation movement.

In an active social life ("We could go out every night if we wanted," say the Ansells) it becomes important to know which Saudis adhere to the custom of male-only socializing and who will bring wives.

The hardest restriction for Americans here is the ban on women drivers. That means, for example, that the Ansells have to hire a driver to chauffeur Louise to shopping and the children to school. And when she goes either to the few modern supermarkets that are appearing or to the traditional stalls of the market, she must be careful to wear long skirts so as not to offend Saudi morals.

Special police charged with looking after public morality are popularly said to tap ladies' bare legs with batons or even spray them with black paint to register their disapproval. It is easier to find stories of this than people who have actually incurred such discipline. But Americans do report being told severely to put out cigarettes during Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting.



Associated Press.

Stewart Mott, (1973 photo), at Manhattan "farm."

PEOPLE: *Park Ave. Farmer Faces Law Suit*

The Park Avenue penthouse "truck farm" of Stewart Mott, 37, the General Motors heir and political philanthropist, is the target of a lease-breaking action filed Monday by fellow shareholders in the luxury cooperative apartment building. They charged in State Supreme Court that Mott was creating "great hazard and endangerment" by overloading the roof with "vegetation, livestock, soil, mulch, feed, pots, plants, trellises, cages, boxes, machinery, furniture, fencing, lumber, bricks, stones and construction equipment." The owners of the other apartments contended that, besides sustaining at least $15,000 in physical damage, the building faced possible insurance-rate increases and suits by pedestrians. Although Mott could not be reached for comment the word was out that he was planning to move to a new, custom-built, four-story penthouse apartment and carry on with his farming.

* * *

The student government of the Boston University School of Public Communication has rescinded its invitation to former Nixon press secretary Ronald Ziegler to lecture at the school on Feb. 26 for a fee of $3,000. The vote was 15 to 14 in favor of canceling the Ziegler talk and came after an hour's debate Monday.

"We have no right to condemn Ronald Ziegler," the resolution said, "but we do have the right to condemn his fee." Dozens of students gave their views at the student government meeting but the loudest applause was for Richard Duke Poirier, a junior journalism major, who said: "We have an opportunity to set a national precedent, to tell the entire country that we do not want a deceitful person to speak here. Maybe we can convince speakers that they have to have something worthwhile to say and contribute to men's minds."

The BU student assembly had voted unanimously to ask Ziegler to speak. But the dean of the communications school, John Wicklein, took exception to the vote, saying it would be "morally wrong" to pay $3,000 or any other amount to Ziegler (People, Jan. 25-26). His telegram to the student government prompted the Monday assembly.

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